

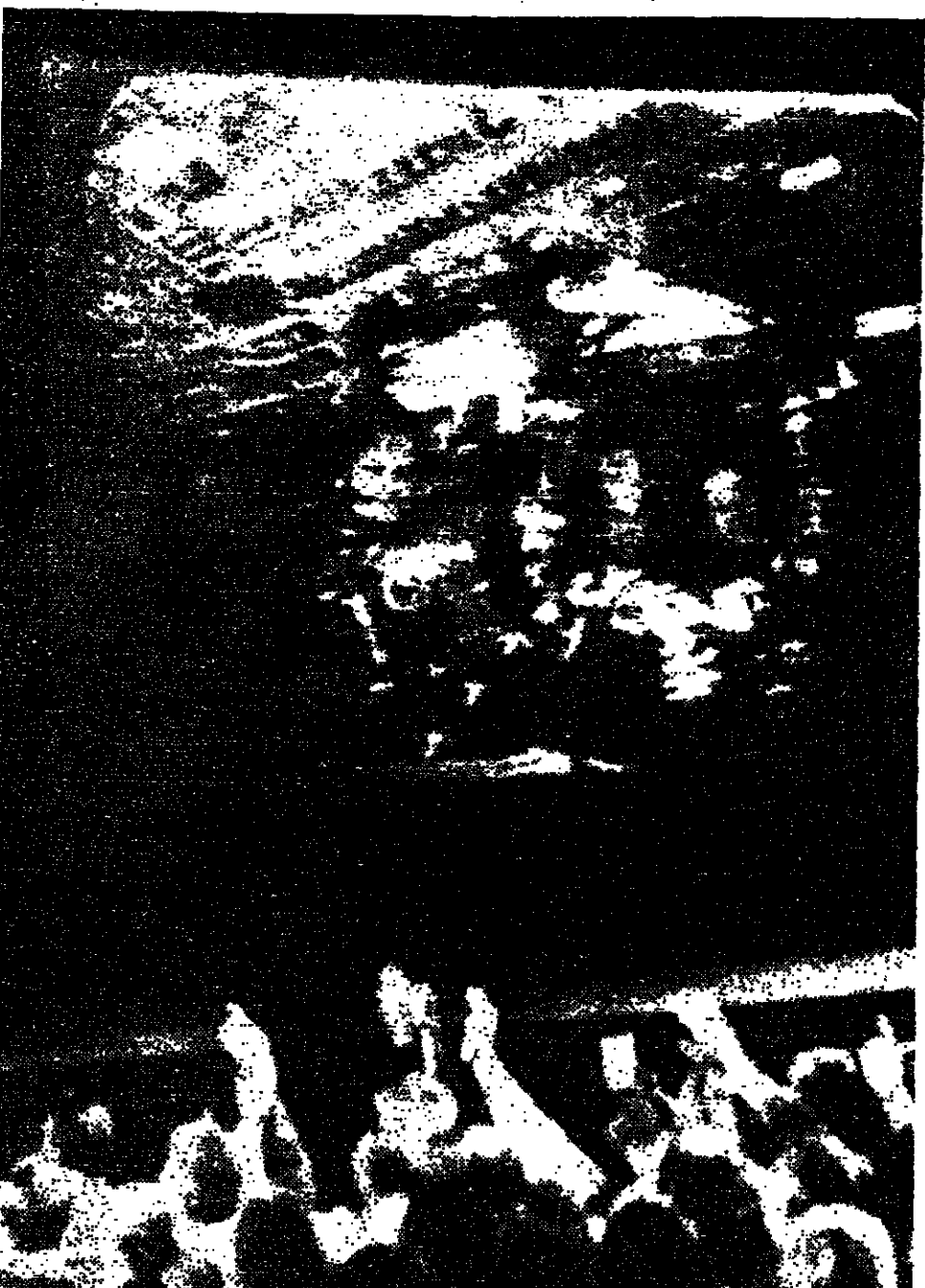
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

5 WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 20-15 (63-59). Tomorrow un-
dercasty (temp. 24-18) (75-65).
Variable. Temp. 20-10 (68-50). Temp.
ble. Yesterday's temp. 17-9 (63-48).
Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 55-17.
W. EDEM: Sunny. Temp. 30 high (85).
Temp. 20-21 (68-70).
IONAL WEATHER - COMIC'S PAGE.

Algeria	17.5	London	20.5
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	20.5
Denmark	20.5	Moscow	20.5
France	20.5	Norway	20.5
Germany	20.5	Sweden	20.5
Greece	20.5	Switzerland	20.5
India	20.5	Turkey	20.5
Iran	20.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.5
Italy	20.5	Yugoslavia	20.5

771 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1975 Established 1887



Union reporters and Apollo astronauts during news conference from space.

Astronauts Speak to Press, Return Today

OSTON, July 23 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Stafford, commanding the last U.S. space mission for at least four years, said that he regrets the end of this era of exploration, but he predicted a new age of space shuttle.

Stafford made his statement during a conference that he, Vance Brand and Slayton held from their Apollo spacecraft a day before they return to earth from their first international space mission.

The first time, newsmen, assembled in an arm here, asked questions directly by an orbiting spacecraft. Astronauts have given conferences on earlier space missions at time a list of questions was submitted on control, which transmitted them.

Stafford said, "I've been with the program a number of years, so there certainly is a lot of nostalgia in seeing this phase come to an end."

"But we will be opening a new era with the shuttle," he said. "I just regret it will be a few years before there will be any more manned space shots. With the shuttle, space is going to be more of a medium to work in where it will be a benefit for all people on earth. Great things will be accomplished and it will be much less expensive."

The three spacemen sat in front of a television camera in their spaceship. The first picture, as they started the news conference, showed Mr. Slayton poking his head down through the tunnel hatch and mission control asked him to turn over because "it's disorienting everyone."

The tunnel had been the connecting link between the Apollo and Soyuz spaceships during the two days they were linked together. The command, Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov and Valeri

But Solution to Crisis Unclear

Sobon Premier Said to Survive Challenge

ON, July 23 (UPI).—President dos Santos Goncalves leftist allies were reported to have survived a challenge to his leadership within the regime and to have up plans to consolidate power.

The solution of Portugal's political crisis was not clear, but it appeared that the Armed Movement had prevailed and present their plans movement's full 240-man y later this week.

Both said, there were various plans under discussion—but all of them pointed to an emergence of an even more strongly Communist-oriented military leadership, despite demands for democratic reforms.

The Presidential Palace denied a report that Premier Goncalves, President Francisco de Costa Gomes and Brig. Gen. Otelo de Carvalho, the military security chief, had decided to ask the assembly for absolute power as a three-man junta.

The sources said there were two proposals apparently under consideration:

- The creation of a new 11-man leadership council to be composed of the leading radicals now in the 30-man Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Costa Gomes, Gen. Goncalves and Gen. Carvalho would be responsible to this so-called "college" for running the country.
- The emergence of Gen. Costa Gomes as both president and premier to orient the leadership to the radical left but, at the same time, serve as a balance between Gen. Goncalves, with Communist party leanings, and Gen. Carvalho, an extreme radical.

Whether there were more such proposals was not known.

The radicals have been consistently able to push their ideas through the Armed Forces Movement's assembly. The last time the body met it approved a "people's democracy" a move that touched off the political crisis.

Fighting Reported in Angola

Despite Latest Truce Accord

IDA, Angola, July 23 (Reu-). Fighting was reported to two suburbs of the Angolan capital, despite a cease-fire agreed by the two main rival movements.

It was not clear whether the fighting was as intense as last week, when the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola established its control over Luanda.

Fighting broke out in the suburbs of Luanda and a cease-fire was agreed during the night and the morning. Then, after during which it appeared to be taking effect, the fighting resumed in the afternoon.

There were also reports of fighting around the key road of Caxito, 40 miles north of Luanda, but it was not known as a patrol skirmish or a clash.

Fighting was reported at the motion last weekend and a cease-fire was agreed. Military spokesmen said troops belonging to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola were moving down the coast toward Luanda.

Portugal said that it would intervene to stop the forces from entering the city, but the FNLA has indicated that it would fight the Portuguese if its troops were blocked.

FNLA forces, which were driven from most of their camps in Luanda during the recent fighting, are still in control of a colonial fortress overlooking Luanda harbor.

The MPLA is manning roadblocks and stopping everyone from approaching the fortress.

The cease-fire, following two weeks of fighting in which more than 300 persons are believed to have been killed, should have come into effect at midnight.

It was announced by Angola's National Defense Council, which includes liberation movement and Portuguese representatives.

But four hours before the truce was due to go into effect, a bomb destroyed the offices of the newspaper Jornal de Angola, which is half-owned by the FNLA.

Egypt Renews UN Mandate; Israel Demands Direct Talks

Rabin Adds Element

JERUSALEM, July 23 (UPI).—Israel increased its demands on Egypt today for a new interim peace settlement, with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin calling for "face-to-face" negotiations before such an agreement is signed.

But in Cairo, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that he would not agree to direct talks with Israel.

Mr. Rabin did not mention Egypt's announcement that it will renew the mandate for United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Sinai for three months.

But a government official said Egypt's decision to extend the mandate was a "wise move."

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today gave Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz Egypt's position on any new interim peace agreement.

On leaving Mr. Kissinger's office, Mr. Dinitz told newsmen that he could not say whether the Cairo position was favorable or not. But he indicated that Israel's reply would come in a "couple of days."

"I think it's going forward," Mr. Kissinger told reporters on emerging from the White House meeting with Mr. Dinitz. "I think we're in negotiations."

Earlier today, Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said that Americans would not be sent to help oversee any peace in the Sinai without approval from Congress.

"We don't want the kind of divisiveness we have had in past years," he said. Mr. Rabin told a women's group that a second troop-disengagement agreement in the Sinai must be a departure from the use of force and "if this is not the attitude of Egypt, I don't see very much hope in the efforts to move toward peace."

He later added the new Israeli demand:

"At the last phase of the negotiations, before an agreement between Israel and Egypt will be signed, there must be face-to-face meetings between the delegates of our two countries because, without such a step, I doubt if the agreement will be achieved and will mean what it should mean once it is achieved."

Mr. Rabin used the word "delegates," a reference to participants at political discussions and not to military talks.

Israel and Egyptian generals met at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway to discuss military implementation of the first disengagement pact after it was signed in January of last year.

But the two sides have negotiated only indirectly in political talks, most recently using Mr. Kissinger as the go-between but in the past even involving the offices of such personages as a special UN envoy, Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Jarring.

Mr. Rabin said Mr. Sadat's description yesterday of Israel as a knife thrust into the body of the Arab world "has put a question mark, at least in my mind, about the possibility to move toward an interim settlement."

"If this is the attitude of the President of Egypt, it is even more doubtful that he is trying to achieve peace with Israel," a government source characterized Egypt's renewal of the mandate—Israel had sought a six-month extension—as "nothing extraordinary because Israel always viewed the UN mandate as an integral part of the separation of forces agreement" signed in 1974.

Israel's Commerce Minister Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev said today that Israel and Egypt basically agree on the concepts of a new interim peace agreement but negotiations could collapse over territorial demands in the Sinai.

He told newsmen that the negotiations could break down over Israel's insistence on retaining territory in the desert vital to its defense, what he termed "geographical factors."

Gen. Bar-Lev said the dispute in the talks centers principally on Israeli demands to retain the eastern ends of the Mitla and Gidi mountain passes. Egypt insists on total Israeli withdrawal from the strategic passes.



Yitzhak Rabin

Sadat Wants 3d Party

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 23 (NYT).—Egypt, in a last-minute response to an appeal from the United Nations Security Council, decided today to renew the mandate of UN forces in the Sinai for three months. The mandate was to expire tomorrow.

However, almost immediately after the suspense over the UN mandate had been lifted, new doubts arose about the chances of an interim agreement with Israel.

Even before Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today in Jerusalem that an agreement could not be reached without "face-to-face" talks between Egypt and Israel, President Anwar Sadat ruled out direct negotiations.

In remarks to delegates to the annual congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, he said:

"The negotiations are conducted through a third party, the United States. At the Geneva conference, we shall all sit and discuss the problem just as we sit at the United Nations. Let it be known here that there is no question of direct talks."

Later, after Mr. Rabin's remarks became known here, a high Egyptian official reacted angrily. "If he means what he says Mr. Rabin has just pulled another Aswan and has cut the ground from under the American mediation efforts," the official said. His remarks reflected the Egyptian contention that Israel, at the end of U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Jerusalem-Aswan shuttle in March deliberately scuttled the talks on an interim agreement.

Israel had never before insisted on direct talks in the context of the negotiations for an interim agreement, the official said. He added that, if the Israelis did so now, it could only mean that they thought agreement was at hand and wanted to prevent it.

Waldheim Visit

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, in announcing the decision to renew the UN mandate, also reported that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would arrive here Friday for talks with President Sadat.

Mr. Fahmy said that Egypt would "gradually re-examine" the ways of dealing with the problem of renewing the UN mandate in the future.

While he did not spell out the expected change, sources said that Egypt will not again accept an automatic renewal procedure but will make the duration of the mandate contingent on tangible progress toward a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Fahmy had taken this position already when he served notice 10 days ago that Egypt would refuse to renew the mandate tomorrow unless the UN Security Council made its weight felt in favor of speedier progress in Mideast negotiations.

Soldier Slain in Battle at Village

Israelis Seize 7 in Lebanese Border Raid

TEL AVIV, July 23 (Reuters).—Israeli troops struck in Lebanon today and took seven prisoners from a border village, losing a soldier in the attack, army headquarters said.

The troops attacked the village of Kfar Kila just inside Lebanon and fought a gun battle with guerrillas, a spokesman said.

Seven Israelis were wounded, one fatally, the army said. Four of the wounded were hospitalized.

In Beirut, a military spokesman said a woman and a child were injured in the village. The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, referred to heavy Israeli losses.

The Israelis crossed the border during the night "searching for terrorists," the Israeli spokesman said.

The Israeli troops were fired upon from two houses in the village. They fired back and then blew up the houses, the spokesman said.

Israel and Arab forces exchanged artillery fire across the border in the same area.

Residents in southern Lebanon said that two persons were killed and seven wounded when Israeli artillery shelled Ein Zebel.

The Israelis said their prisoners were believed to be Palestinian guerrilla supporters.

Kfar Kila is just west of Medulla, Israel's northernmost town, where troops killed three Arab terrorists on Friday.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said that a large Israeli force arrived at Kfar Kila under an artillery cover but was ambushed by members of the resistance movement. Confusion spread among Israeli soldiers and a pitched machine-gun battle developed between them and the commandos, the agency said. It reported that the Israelis suffered many casualties and left five bazooka guns and a large quantity of ammunition behind.

The Israeli incursion was the first of its kind since May 25, when a raiding party was pounced by Lebanese artillery. Israeli aircraft attacked to help extricate the ground troops.

Earlier this month, the Israelis launched a seaborne assault against alleged guerrilla installations near the Lebanese city of Tyre, on the south coast.

Mrs. Peron May Ask to Leave 'For Few Days,' Minister Says

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (WP).—Interior Minister Antonio Benitez said last night that Argentine President Isabel Peron may ask permission to leave the country "for a few days" for health reasons.

The statement, made in response to questions at an appearance before the Revolutionary Christian party, was the first admission by a government official that such a move, rumored for weeks, may be about to occur.

A few minutes after Mr. Benitez's statement was disseminated by local news agencies, the Ministry of the Interior issued a strong denial that such a statement had been made and threatened legal action against news outlets that used it.

Severe Strain

Mrs. Peron's departure probably would not be a "vacation," but the end of her regime. She has been showing signs of severe strain following a monthlong economic and political crisis that culminated last weekend with the departure for Spain of her secretary and former social welfare minister, Jose Lopez Rega.

Mr. Lopez Rega, 56, who was forced to resign his cabinet post on July 11, had been considered the strongest of Mrs. Peron's government.

Congressmen forced the resignation of deputy chamber chairman Raul Lastiri today, United Press International reported. Mr. Lastiri is Mr. Lopez Rega's son-in-law.

Meanwhile, Congress continued an investigation into alleged corruption by Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes. Mr. Vignes is considered the last key member of Mr. Lopez Rega's power bloc in the government.

The statement by Mr. Benitez was especially significant in light of reports last week that he had been taking soundings in Congress on the possibility of Mrs. Peron being granted permission to leave the country. He was initially rebuffed, but the feelers apparently received a more favorable response following two personal appearances in which Mrs. Peron appeared extremely tense and emotional.

The President, Mr. Benitez said last night, has suffered "a strong deterioration in her health." He said he thought it "advisable not to pressure her with more than she can assimilate."

"This situation will perhaps lead to an eventual request for leave for a few days to help her recuperate from this stress," he said.

In a weekend meeting with Peronist women, Mrs. Peron spoke in an agitated manner, flailing her arms and screaming at the audience to take to the streets to defend the nation from "anti-patriots." On Monday, an important meeting with labor leaders was cut short because of what the President's office called "nervous indisposition."

Cloistered in Palace

Mrs. Peron, 44, spent last Wednesday through Saturday cloistered in the presidential palace at Olivos, north of Buenos Aires. Her office said she had the flu.

It is expected to be a matter of days before she requests the leave, which probably will be granted for 60 days, and renewed indefinitely.

Ford Will Meet Brezhnev Twice On Helsinki Visit

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—President Ford will hold two private meetings with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their visit to Helsinki next week to sign the European security declaration, the President said in an interview published today.

The two leaders will concentrate on the proposed agreement to limit the number of nuclear arms, which they discussed in their first meeting last November in Vladivostok.

The President said that he hoped they might make "some tentative decisions" on the SALT II accord, which officials believe may be concluded when Mr. Brezhnev visits the United States this fall.

Mr. Ford also is expected to meet privately with other leaders from Eastern and Western Europe while in Helsinki.

Protesters and Police Clash In Athens; 106 Hurt, 40 Held

ATHENS, July 23 (Reuters).—Police, backed by armored cars, succeeded tonight in dispersing several thousand demonstrators in central Athens after battles leaving 106 injured, 53 of them policemen.

Police broke them up as they were marching, after a day of clashes, into the city center in defiance of orders to disperse. Forty were arrested.

The demonstrators turned over cars and used them as barricades.

A police spokesman, who earlier described the situation as very serious, said police were now in full control of the situation, except for small groups still roaming the streets.

The disturbances began when about 4,000 construction workers held a rally to demand higher wages and better working conditions in defiance of instructions by the Federation of Building Workers.

After the rally, they tried to march to the Ministry of Labor to hand over their demands in writing.

Police ordered them to disperse, saying the march was unauthorized, and when the protesters refused, the police charged, using billy clubs and tear gas.

Demonstrators scattered and then regrouped, pelting police with stones and wood seized from construction sites.

The disorders subsided in early evening, but erupted again later with police trying to dislodge hundreds of demonstrators who had barricaded themselves inside the grounds of the Polytechnic building.

Two armored cars fired tear-gas shells into the grounds while smoke billowed from the building, apparently from fires lit by the demonstrators.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Greek police in armored vehicles use tear gas to disperse demonstrators.

Pay Increase Put Through For Commons

Further Raise Urged After Next Election

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The House of Commons voted early today to raise members' salaries immediately nearly 20 per cent and recommended a later raise of 144 per cent.

The immediate pay hike will give lawmakers £5,750 (\$12,535) a year instead of the £4,800 they currently earn.

The vote occurred four hours after the Commons had endorsed the government's anti-inflation package that would sharply limit weekly pay hikes of Britons for the next 13 months.

The legislators argued that they were long overdue for a raise. Their pay has not been changed for the last four years. An independent review body had recommended a 75-per-cent increase, which would have raised their pay to about £20,000 a year.

The lower figure was a compromise with opponents of a big pay raise that would appear hypocritical in a time of economic crisis.

An even bigger increase is likely, however, after the next general election. The lawmakers carried by one vote, 128-127, a recommendation that their salaries be linked with those of the nation's top civil servants.

This would put a legislator's salary at £11,000 a year, an increase of about 144 per cent above the current yearly salary. The big hike would take effect within three months of the next general election, which could come at any time in the next four years.

Earlier, the Commons approved the Labor government's white paper outlining measures to curb inflation, now running at a 26.1-per-cent annual rate. The vote yesterday was 262 to 54.

The government, subject to further parliamentary approval, plans to restrict pay rises to 25 a week for those earning up to £3,500 a year, with nothing for those earning more than that.

Price increases would be limited. Edward Heath, former Conservative prime minister and party leader until replaced by Margaret Thatcher, supported the Labor anti-inflation package with what he called "an unequivocal yes."

Criticism continued, however, of the government's refusal to sell out what legislation it has in mind to enforce the pay curbs.

The official Conservative line was to abstain in the voting. But several Conservatives joined Scottish and Welsh Nationalists, rightist United Unionists and anti-pay curbs left-wing Laborites in voting against the government.

65 Greeks Hurt in Clash

Hurt in Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

rioters to counteract the effects of the tear gas.

Police armored cars patrolled the center of Athens and fired tear-gas canisters at groups, hitting demonstrators and passersby alike.

Informed sources said that several military units in the Athens area had been placed on a partial alert.

The General Confederation of Labor announced that the incidents were the work of extremist elements who had violated the orders of their trade union.

The General Confederation of Labor stated linked the incidents to the current trial of 21 officers accused of planning a coup against the civilian government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis and also to tomorrow's first anniversary of the fall of the military junta.

The Ministry of Labor issued a statement saying the government had accepted most of the demands of the Federation of Building Workers.

It said the rally and demonstrations by a small group of building workers had other motives and aims not related to workers' professional demands.



Fly Sandy to Miami.
Fly National.



Pyotr Klimuk (left) and Vitaly Sevastyanov conduct tests aboard the Salyut-4.

Salyut-4 Now 2d Longest Space Mission

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters).—Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastyanov, manning the Soviet space station Salyut-4 today became the world's second longest flying space crew, passing a mark set by the U.S. Skylab mission in 1973.

Astronauts Alan Bean, Jack Louisiana and Owen Garriott spent 59 days, 11 hours and 9 minutes in space from blast-off to splashdown.

Col. Klimuk and Mr. Sevastyanov, launched May 24, passed that mark at 0217 GMT today, according to unofficial calculations.

The two are expected to return to earth soon, but Moscow television, in a midday bulletin, confirmed that they were still orbiting the earth.

The record of 84 days, 1 hour and 17 minutes was set by the third U.S. Skylab mission—manned by Gerald Carr, William Pogue and Edward Gibson—between November, 1973, and February, 1974.

Col. Klimuk and Mr. Sevastyanov, launched May 24, passed that mark at 0217 GMT today, according to unofficial calculations.

The two are expected to return to earth soon, but Moscow television, in a midday bulletin, confirmed that they were still orbiting the earth.

The record of 84 days, 1 hour and 17 minutes was set by the third U.S. Skylab mission—manned by Gerald Carr, William Pogue and Edward Gibson—between November, 1973, and February, 1974.

Col. Klimuk and Mr. Sevastyanov, launched May 24, passed that mark at 0217 GMT today, according to unofficial calculations.

The two are expected to return to earth soon, but Moscow television, in a midday bulletin, confirmed that they were still orbiting the earth.

Final U.S. Manned Mission for 4 Years

Astronauts Speak to Press, Return Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Kubasov, ended their phase of the mission with a return to earth Monday.

The cosmonauts returned to the Star City training center near Moscow today and Maj. Gen. Georgi Beregovoy, head of the center, was asked what the cosmonauts will do within the next few days.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that Gen. Beregovoy replied that the cosmonauts will go home and relax, but added, "They will hardly have time for resting. Many countries have already sent in invitations for the Soviet crew. Together with their American

colleagues, they will evidently make a tour of the world."

During the news conference aboard Apollo, Mr. Slayton, who had been barred from space flights by a heart ailment, said that the flight experience "feels great. The only thing that upsets me is missing all this fun for the last 16 years."

"We have to come back tomorrow, and I'm not sure I'm looking forward to it," he said.

Mr. Slayton was one of the original Mercury astronauts named in 1959 and the only one of them who had not been in space before this mission.

Mr. Brand, also making his first flight, called it "the greatest experience I've ever had."

He complained about the house-keeping problem, with everything floating about in weightlessness.

"We need a traffic cop up here to direct things," he said.

Asked if having women on board might help, Mr. Brand said, "I certainly think in the years to come we will have women in space."

He said that the Apollo because it is too cramped and does not have proper facilities for a mixed crew. But he added, "The first opportunity for women in space will be the shuttle."

Gen. Stafford, asked if he thought that the Apollo-Soyuz mission was worth the \$250-million cost to the United States, said, "Yes, I think definitely so."

He added that he thought the mission had actually been accomplished for about \$90 million less, or about \$230 million.

"It put together a new docking mechanism for both countries and they both contributed to it equally," he said. "And the flight showed that, in spite of great political differences between countries, if people meet commitments, then a lot can be achieved."

Mr. Stafford, making his fourth flight in space, said that he would like to see future U.S.-Soviet flights but, "I think we will have to review all the impacts of this one and just look at that in the future."

Mr. Slayton was asked about his physical health in view of his previous heart problems.

"Physically, I don't think it was anything my 51-year-old aunt in Wisconsin couldn't have done," he said jokingly.

Asked about preflight criticism by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., that the astronauts were taking a risk in flying a joint mission with the Soviet Soyuz, Gen. Stafford said, "The Soyuz looked to me to be solid as a rock. It just looked like some senator was trying to grab some headlines."

When they splash down in the Pacific at 2118 GMT tomorrow, it will be at least four years and probably until the early 1980s, before Americans again depart for space. That is when the reusable rocket plane, the space shuttle, is expected to be ready.

The astronauts today continued an extensive program of earth photography, taking pictures of targets in various mountains and deserts. Scientists hope that their photos will lead to a better understanding of ocean currents, weather patterns, ice flows and natural resource locations.

In preparation for tomorrow's splashdown, the astronauts jettisoned the airlock which served as a passageway to union with the Soyuz craft.

Mexican Guerrillas Release Executive
MEXICO CITY, July 23 (AP).—An American Express executive was kidnapped Saturday and released Monday after payment of a 1-million-peso (\$800,000) ransom, police said.

The executive, Jaime Eliot Macal, said that he had been held by his captors, whom he identified as members of the 23d of September Communist League, an urban guerrilla organization.

Alsations Fight to Keep Dialect and Identity

By Craig R. Whitney

STRASSBOURG (N.Y.)—Jean-Paul Obrecht is bookseller who, like most of the Frenchmen here in the historic Alsatian capital on the Rhine, has a German-sounding surname. Listening to him talk, it is hard to tell which country he comes from.

"It is a long time since 'he war,' he said, "and I do not think you would find many people in this town who still hate the Germans. We think they are serious people, while we have always thought of Frenchmen as being a little rowdy."

An hour's journey up the Ill River, in Illhausern, Jean-Pierre Haeberlin and his brother Paul run one of the great restaurants of France, the Auberge de l'Il.

Jean-Pierre says it is the French culinary influence on such local specialties as the frog's legs soup his grandmother used to make that is the secret of their success.

"You might say that German taste determined our local cooking for many years," he added, "but, for God's sake, do not think we are Germans."

As Old as the Province
Are these people German or French? The question is as old as Alsace, a province with 1.3 million persons that has been fought over by France and Germany for 300 years.

Thirty years after the last battles fought over the Nazis, the Alsations are taking a new look at their situation.

They have formed an association to keep their Germanic dialect from dying out. They have insisted on instruction in German for their children and are actively bolstering the traditional economic ties between Alsace and the German industries and markets to the east.

And like Frenchmen in Brittany and the Basque country in this centralized land, they are calling on Paris to give them more regional autonomy.

Do we have to speak French to prove we are French? they ask. Is it shameful to speak the Alsatian dialect just because it is a minority language? Children born here are able to use both languages.

The reassessment is cultural, not political. There is no significant party seeking secession, and Alsace continues to vote Gaullist. But there is a new revival of the movement to maintain its identity.

That identity has been clouded by history. An ancient German territory, Alsace was seized by Louis XIV in the 17th century and made part of France. The Germans annexed it in 1871.

At Least 12 Die As French Boat Burns Off Toulon

TOULON, France, July 23 (AP).—A small excursion boat with more than 300 persons aboard caught fire off the coast today, police said, and at least 12 persons were killed.

Eleven bodies were recovered immediately and one of eight critically burned passengers died in a Toulon hospital after helicopter rescue. More than 20 persons suffered lesser injuries and some persons were reported missing.

Officials said 374 boat tickets were sold, but children traveled free.

A French woman survivor said "there was complete panic on board."

The ship, Venus des Iles II, was en route from the resort island of Formentor to Toulon, a 17-mile trip, when fire broke out in the engine room this morning. The cause of the fire is not known, police said.

The French Navy escort vessel Gallionniere and many private boats picked up survivors. The captain of the Venus des Iles was believed to be among the missing.

Four hours after the fire broke out, the burned-out Venus des Iles sank in the Mediterranean.

70 on Ship Drowns
TAOUEDE, Camer., July 23 (AP).—About 70 persons drowned in the sinking of a motor vessel en route from Douala to Libreville, Gabon, on July 10, the Cameroon Press Agency said today.

Palestinian Unit Admits Abduction Of U.S. Colonel

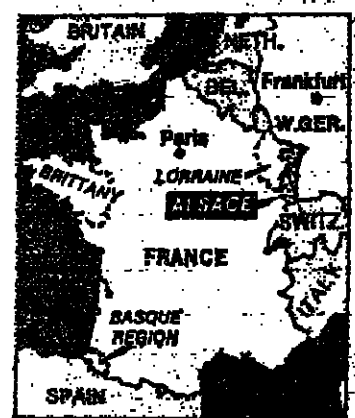
BEIRUT, July 23 (Reuters).—Radical Palestinian commandos, who first denied kidnapping U.S. Army Col. Ernest Morgan here last month, today admitted they were responsible.

A spokesman for one of the groups making up the Rejection Front, which opposes any settlement with Israel, said they kidnapped Col. Morgan on June 29 after setting up a joint barricade on the road to Beirut airport during heavy fighting last month.

Col. Morgan, 43, was released unharmed on July 12.

The spokesman belonged to the Popular Struggle Front, one of the Rejection Front's groups in the leadership of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. Climber Dies
ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 23 (AP).—Paul Kellow, 46, an American, was killed in a 3,300-foot fall from the east face of the Matterhorn yesterday. He was the third climber to die on the mountain within 12 hours.



The New York Times

France regained it after World War I, the Nazis seized it in 1940 and it reverted to French control after World War II.

Treasureous Idea
For two decades after 1945, as a result, the thought of teaching German to the children was considered the next thing to treason.

Indeed, administrations in Paris through most of the 20th century have considered the Alsatian dialect a dangerous virus and have sought to discourage it with forced doses of French.

A traveler passing along the Rhine Valley from the north finds the countryside symmetrical—a broad, flat plain with grain and vegetable fields and industries on the German side as well as the French, and wooded mountain

ranges on which vineyards and wine-growing villages cluster. The dialect on both sides of the Rhine is Alsatian, which the Germans also speak.

The symmetry may be superficial. Recalling the successive conquests of the last 100 years or so, Andre Weckmann, a young teacher and author, said: "We had to burn all the old idols every time there was a change."

We had to renounce all we had been told to believe in three times. You do that to an entire people several times over in one century and there's not much left."

Until 1914, under German rule, French and German were permitted as spoken languages. But when the Nazis annexed Alsace,

into the Third Reich, French was forbidden and street names and public signs were Germanized.

After the war, the French authorities declared French the only authorized language in the schools and changed the street names back.

Starting Point
Only in the late 1960s, after years of struggle, was a serious effort made to promote bilingualism, using the dialect as a starting point. In the meantime, thousands of young people grew up ignorant of German and perhaps ashamed of the dialect their grandparents spoke.

"If we don't maintain our bilingual uniqueness," said German Muller, a cabaret artist and poet, "we will never run our own affairs."

"Some of our French critics say we are nothing but 'German agents,'" Prof. Gustave Woyt said of the six-year-old organization he and others formed to promote the Alsatian dialect and high German among the young. Called the René Schickele Association, after an Alsatian writer, it gets considerable financial support from a West German businessman in Hamburg, Alfred Töpfer.

But Mr. Weckmann, in a recent article in the dialect, wrote: "Verletzt ein Volk und Spross, es keilt ein selb' Kultur zamm, wie 'Kastelcher' (If a people loses its language, its culture collapses like a house of cards)."

Visited by Sadat, Assad

Hussein Improves Standing in Arab World

By James M. Markham

AMMAN, July 23 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan, long the odd man out in the Arab world, has lately struck a comfortable, advantageous balance with Egypt and Syria as the process of Middle Eastern peace negotiations unfolds.

The King, humiliated last October by the Arab leaders meeting in Rabat, when the Israeli-occupied West Bank of his kingdom was declared the province of the Palestine Liberation Organization, today finds his standing in Arab circles the highest in years.

A reason, according to informed diplomats and Jordanians, is that though stung by the Rabat decision, formally accepted it. "He acted like a king," said a Jordanian official.

With the King's reputation rehabilitated, monetary aid began flowing into Jordan from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, putting the country in good financial shape for the first time in years.

Sadat's Visit
President Anwar Sadat paid a visit here—the first by an Egyptian head of state—and was reportedly astonished to discover that Amman is not a dusty oasis town teeming with Bedouin tribesmen.

A mood of tentative self-confidence is palpable in this pleasant city, which is fairly bursting with new building activity. The number of businessmen is growing, and they speak hopefully of attracting foreign companies from troubled Beirut to "stable" Amman.

Jordan's most dramatic new political alignment was cemented in June, when President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria came to Amman, where he was greeted with loud cries of "One army! One state!" by crowds longing for the old dream of "greater Syria."

After talks held in an atmosphere of "fraternity, love and complete agreement," Jordan and Syria—which virtually went to war in September, 1970, when Hussein's army began crushing the Palestinian commando movement here—agreed to establish a supreme joint committee to coordinate military, political, economic and cultural matters.

Assad and Hussein
President Assad and King Hussein are known to get along well together, and the Syrian leader remembers that it was Defense Minister Assad who, in 1970, refused to commit the Syrian Air Force to a raging tank battle at Ramtha in northern Jordan. The decision may well have saved the Jordanian tanks, which prevailed over the Palestinian guerrillas.

But, according to a number of informants here, there is considerably less to the supreme joint committee than meets the eye. The Jordanian Army command is believed to remain fundamentally suspicious of the Syrians, and the two countries have moved nowhere near to forming a "joint command."

A highly informed Western diplomat said the two countries had engaged only in defensive "contingency planning" to cope with a theoretical Israeli flanking thrust through the Jordan Valley, across the Irbid plateau and on to Damascus.

Logical Route
With mounting insistence, Hussein has repeated his fear that Jordanian territory will be the only logical route for Israeli armor moving on Damascus—or even to the oil fields of the Persian Gulf or the holy city of Mecca. This fear dictates closer ties with Syria, which became possible under President Assad's moderate leadership.

For their part, the Syrians are believed to fear that an Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement in Sinai will leave them in lonely confrontation with Israel at a time when a vituperative feud with the rival Baathist regime in Iraq is preoccupying the Damascus leadership. So im-

proved relations with Jordan make sense.

The Syrians are reported to have offered to expand their sophisticated, Soviet-made air-defense network south into the Jordan valley—an offer the Jordanians politely refused.

U.S. Missiles for Jordan

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—The State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reached tentative agreement yesterday on a plan to scale down the proposed sale of an air-defense system to Jordan.

Under the compromise proposed by the State Department, the

United States would deliver six batteries of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan by January 1976, instead of the 14 batteries planned in the original sale. Any deliveries beyond the first six batteries, which would be used to defend specified military sites within Jordan, would be subject to a congressional veto.

King May Cancel Deal
AMMAN, July 23 (UPI).—King Hussein said in an interview published in the newspaper Arai today that he would call off a planned weapon contract with the United States and go shopping elsewhere if Congress forced any cuts in the original \$350-million deal.

Egypt Renews UN's Mandate, Rejects Bid for 'Direct Talks'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment agreement in the Sinai were continuing but that "no concrete results" had been reached.

He said that he received the latest Israeli suggestions from Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador, Sunday night and gave his answer to Mr. Eilts Monday. He did not elaborate.

The party congress passed a unanimous resolution nominating Mr. Sadat for a second six-year term as president. The current term expires in October of next year. Mr. Sadat will be 57 years old in December.

Mr. Sadat, who has sometimes said that he might want to step down at the end of his present term, gave a broad hint that he will accept the nomination.

"I was not prepared for this and you've put me on the spot," he said in the manner of all politicians. Then he added, "I can only say I promise that I will continue to be yours until God's will is done. Let us carry on together."

Persons who know Mr. Sadat well have long said that he would step down at the end of his present term only if Israeli forces had withdrawn by then from all Egyptian territory. His implied acceptance of the nomination today thus reflected his belief that the conflict is far from over.

Financial Situation

Mr. Sadat also spoke to the delegates about Egypt's financial situation. He said the balance-of-payments deficit at the start

of this year was 1.5 billion Egyptian pounds (about \$2.25 billion). He said that the United States, together with Western European countries and Japan, was seeking ways to cover roughly half this amount. He said that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi were covering the other half of the deficit.

Senate Delays Bid To Settle N.H. Tie

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Senate leadership has abandoned further efforts until September to break the deadlock over the contested New Hampshire seat.

"It is off," majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today when reporters asked if the Senate would take up the election dispute again before an August recess of Congress.

"We will take it up again after we come back," Sen. Mansfield said. He declined to fix any particular date.

Chilean Navy Craft Attacked at Okinawa

NAHA, Okinawa, July 23 (UPI).—Two men in a motorboat today threw Molotov cocktails at a Chilean Navy sailing craft and three other vessels visiting the Expo '75 fair, police said.

The crewmen of the Chilean training ship Esmeralda were injured in the attack. Police said that the two attackers are believed to be Japanese leftists.



Fly Gwen to Houston.
Fly National.

To rent a car in Europe, Africa & the Middle East

europcar

In the US, Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

هكمان النحل

Washington Next Month

Japan Premier Calls Korea Top Item in Talks With Ford

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 23 (AP).—Premier Takeo Miki said today that the possibility of serious talks on the Korean peninsula, and ways to avert it, will have high priority in his forthcoming Washington talks with President Ford.

Mr. Miki did not spell out any lines of Japanese policy toward Korea and explicitly opened major revisions in the special security relationship with the United States. However, he was clear in an interview with S. correspondents his concern about Korea and his hope for close consultation on the subject during his Washington visit Aug. 5-6.

Emphasizing the importance which Tokyo places on the subject, Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Miyazawa flew to Seoul today for two days of talks with high officials, including President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Miyazawa's trip is an attempt to improve Japanese-Korean relations, which have been strained since the abduction two years ago of a Korean opposition leader from Tokyo by Mr. Park's secret police.

The continued refusal of the Seoul government to acknowledge complicity in the kidnapping case almost forced the cancellation of the visit by Mr. Miyazawa. Korean sources said that the U.S. Embassy in Seoul played a role in breaking the impasse by helping arrange for a still-unclassified diplomatic note on the issue.

While the official exchange of views takes place in Seoul, Japanese ruling party legislators Tokumitsu Utsunomiya has been conferring with senior North Korean officials, presumably in Pyongyang. Mr. Miki said today that Mr. Utsunomiya had been invited by the North Koreans to discuss commercial matters, and so "I asked him to take the pulse of the North Korean scene." Mr. Utsunomiya has not yet returned to Tokyo.

Mr. Miki's trip to Washington will coincide with the 30th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the Japanese surrender which ended World War II. Asked about the long-term future of the U.S.-Japanese relationship, Mr. Miki stressed increasing cooperation of the two countries in foreign aid to developing nations. Although Japan's own foreign assistance has declined as a percentage of gross national product by some accounts, due to current economic problems, Mr. Miki pledged to expand assistance in the future.

"Japan is a major economic power in terms of GNP (gross national product), but Japan has no intention of becoming a great power in military terms. Japan has no intention of developing nuclear weapons. We will (continue to) have a relatively light defense capability," he said.

Security Arrangements
Mr. Miki said that he does not wish to modify or alter Japan's present security arrangements with the United States. He said that he plans to deal with any U.S. dissatisfaction about Japan's limited security role by explaining its domestic scene, which includes strong opposition to military expansion.

The Japanese Premier, 69, said that his U.S. trip will be a "homecoming" and a "sentimental journey." He toured the United States as a young man in 1929 and spent four years at California universities in the early 1930s. In 1939, he organized a Japan-American Fellowship Society in Tokyo in an unsuccessful attempt to avert the war.

Mr. Miki said today that he expects next month's meeting to be only the first in a series with President Ford.

Ford Hopeful House to Vote Turkey Arms

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—A White House spokesman said today that President Ford is hopeful the House will vote to lift a ban on U.S. arms shipments to Turkey.

Deputy White House Press Secretary William Greener told reporters of the President's opinion following a White House breakfast meeting with members of the House.

Mr. Greener said that Mr. Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and Rep. James Morgan, D-Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, all spoke at the breakfast session and urged approval of the compromise bill to spend the arms embargo.

Upshot Fight
Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., leading member of the House International Relations Committee, said, "It's going to be a hill fight" to get the House to modify the ban despite President Ford's efforts to persuade Congress to do so.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, N.Y., a leading critic of lifting the embargo, said in an interview, "The vote is going to be very, very close. I think at the moment we have a slight edge."

The House Rules Committee, a vote of 10-5, yesterday voted for action on the House bill which would allow Turkey to receive \$188 million in weapons which it purchased before Congress adopted the ban Feb. 5.

Congress imposed the embargo because Turkey used U.S.-supplied weapons in its armed intervention in Cyprus a year ago in violation of U.S. aid provisions.

.S. Army Reduces Ammo Production

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Army announced a sharp backslide yesterday in ammunition production and said that more than 12,000 employees will be laid off.

"The reduction of ammunition production is a direct result of the end of hostilities in Southeast Asia and the fact that American supplies are rapidly approaching authorized levels," the announcement said. Affected will be 14 Army ammunition plants and 32 commercial manufacturers.

.Y.C. Blast Is Blamed in Nitrate, Not Bomb

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—Police say that a blast that injured 17 persons at a United reel Service terminal was caused by the explosion of a commercial shipment of a highly labile chemical rather than a bomb.

Detectives said yesterday that package which blew up when it fell to the floor of the West 62nd St. loading area on Monday night contained methyl nitrate, an industrial chemical.



Photo by Stanley Foreman, Boston Herald American.

Woman, Inches From Rescue, Dies in Fall

BOSTON, July 23 (AP).—A woman who was an arm's reach from the safety of a fireman's ladder fell to her death yesterday when the fire escape balcony on which she and her goddaughter were standing collapsed and plunged five stories.

The 2-year-old goddaughter survived.

A fireman who was helping them grabbed a ladder rung and pulled himself to safety.

Diana Bryant, 19, who was caring for her goddaughter while the child's mother was at work, died of multiple injuries at a hospital. The child, Thore Jones, was reported in fair condition.

Fireman Robert O'Neill was on the roof of the flaming apartment building when he heard Miss Bryant screaming. He said she was "hysterical and threatening to jump" when he lowered himself to the balcony to assist her. Just as he reached out to grab the extension ladder from a fire truck below, the balcony collapsed.

Six firefighters were overcome with smoke while battling the blaze. About a dozen residents fled the building unharmed.

6,940 Servicemen Involved So Far

Doctor Says Drug Tests With GIs Continue

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—A top civilian drug researcher for the Army said yesterday that a total of 6,940 servicemen had been involved in chemical and drug experiments and that the tests were still going on at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

Dr. Van Sim, medical director at the test facility and head of the research program, said he turned over all the names of those involved in the program to the House Armed Services Committee and to military officials yesterday.

Dr. Sim said the testing of LSD was halted by the Army in 1967, but about two dozen drugs, ranging from alcohol to other hallucinogens, have continued to be used in experiments on servicemen.

"We have a program and it is continuing," Dr. Sim said. "We are testing all types of drugs and chemicals and will continue to do so because it is important to the national security of this country." His statement was the first acknowledgment that Army testing of drugs on humans is continuing. The National Research Act of 1974, which prohibits some types of drug experimentation on humans by government agencies, does not apply to the military.

Tally Incomplete
An Army spokesman declined to comment on Dr. Sim's figures and said a complete tally of all those involved in the experiments was being compiled.

On Friday, the Army said it had tested LSD on 588 servicemen between 1959 and 1967, and that about 900 civilians were involved in Army-sponsored LSD tests between 1956 and 1959. There was no mention in the announcement of any other type of drug testing.

Dr. Sim said his 6,940 figure covered only servicemen. He said he had no idea how many civilians were involved in the drug research conducted out by the Army to private researchers.

Several persons connected with the research have said that it involved plans to develop incapacitating agents to use against an enemy.

Dr. Sim said drugs that could be abused by servicemen on military bases around the world also were tested. "We started way before the real drug problem began to come out," he said. "By the time that drugs had become a serious problem, we had all of our experiments completed and knew what we were dealing with."

He said that while a number of drugs, such as amphetamines and marijuana, were tested in the program, no hard drugs such as heroin were involved.

Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said last week that his

committee was conducting a "staff inquiry" into allegations of widespread drug experimentation by the military.

It was also learned yesterday that the newly reformed House Select Committee on Intelligence, which is investigating CIA activities, had been told by several persons that they received drugs without their knowledge from government agencies.

Dr. Rockefeller, commission report on the CIA last month said that under an "informal arrangement" with the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, LSD tests were conducted by the CIA on unsuspecting subjects on the West Coast beginning in 1955 and on the East Coast beginning in 1961.

Dr. Sim, who has been in charge of the civilian side of the research at Edgewood since 1955, said that, in addition to LSD, the Army has tested substances such as anti-cholinergics, a family of drugs that includes powerful hallucinogens: alcohol; phenobarbital, a barbiturate, and the sleep-inducing drugs Serenol and Nembutal on volunteer servicemen since the mid-1950s.

Signed Releases
He said all the volunteers signed releases provided by the Army and all were told about the effects of the drugs they would be given.

But two former servicemen, who said they believed they may have suffered aftereffects from drug tests, disagreed with Dr. Sim yesterday.

William Jordan, a former colonel who was one of 34 young officers given LSD during an experiment in 1960 at Fort Benning, Ga., said that neither he nor any of the others in his group were told of possible aftereffects.

In the months following the experiment, the 47-year-old retired officer said, he experienced the first in a series of epileptic seizures and other "flashback" effects from what he now says he believes was his exposure to the drug.

Col. Jordan, who is now married and has three children, said a military doctor advised him to have no more children because of his exposure to LSD. At his retirement in 1972, his medical record contained the notation "Epilepsy with anxiety reaction" and he received a 30-per-cent disability from the Army.

"I was never sure that the epilepsy had anything to do with the LSD tests," he said. "And I'm still not sure. But they never even told us there would be any aftereffects and no one bothered to check."

Follow-Up Checks
It was Col. Jordan's experience that convinced the Army Surgeon General's Office to open a follow-up examination on all the men in the Georgia experiment.

The results are not yet complete, the Army said last week.

A similar allegation was made by a former Air Force staff sergeant who was part of an LSD experiment at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland in 1957. The sergeant, who is now retired, asked that his name not be used.

For two years following the experiments, he said, he experienced deep depressions, sometimes broke down in tears in front of his family, found himself deep in moody silences and one time contemplated suicide.

"It was a hell of a time," he said. "Before the experiment, I was a happy-go-lucky guy and then these weird things started to happen. I couldn't figure out what was going on. No one ever told us anything about those tests except that they said right before we drank the LSD that we'd get a little high, like you do when you drink."

Robert Kennedy Said to Hear Of CIA-Mafia Tie a Year Late

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The CIA kept secret its involvement with Mafia figures for more than a year before telling then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy in 1962, the CIA's former general counsel said yesterday.

Lawrence Houston, who was the CIA's top lawyer from 1947 to 1973, said Robert Kennedy seemed "very perturbed" at learning that the CIA had worked with the underworld on plans to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

House Panel Witness
Mr. Houston's comments came during an impromptu meeting with reporters after he had testified before a House subcommittee on his relations with the Justice Department.

His remarks to newsmen marked the first time that a past or present CIA official has publicly discussed alleged assassination plans. He did not touch on that subject during his House testimony.

Mr. Houston said he first learned of CIA involvement with Mafia figures in April, 1962, from Col. Sheffield Edwards, then the agency's director of security. Col. Edwards died earlier this month after a long illness.

According to Mr. Houston, Col.

Under New U.S. Rules Candidates Find Fund-Raising Hard

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—At midpoint in the year before their nominative convention, seven Democratic candidates for the presidency have raised nearly \$10 million in contributions, but together they have barely \$2 million in the bank to show for their efforts.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama accounts for half of the money raised. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington controls more than half of the money saved.

Only one other candidate, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, having banked \$387,000 of the \$12 million he has collected to date, has approached the goal of all the early activity, which was to build up nest eggs for the primaries next year before the heavy organizational and advertising costs of next year's effort take their toll.

The high cost of raising money in the small amounts mandated by the new federal campaign law forms a general pattern in the latest financial disclosures. Reports from Gov. Wallace, outwardly the most successful fundraiser, reflect the problem most starkly.

\$4.5 Million Raised
With the help of the Richard A. Viguerie Co., the Wallace campaign has raised \$4.5 million in the last three years, but it has cost the campaign most of that money to keep the mail drive going. In the first half of 1975, for example, the Wallace campaign took in more than \$15 million but spent more than \$11 million to get it.

The Wallace campaign reported cash on hand at the end of June at \$727,000. Yet Charles Snider, the campaign director, confirmed in a recent interview that the Viguerie Co. has an unreported claim of nearly \$200,000 for mailings that have been sent but not yet paid for.

The search for new Wallace donors continues to lose money. Mr. Snider said that is the one person in 65, on an average, who responds to first-time Wallace appeals is not contributing enough to pay the cost of reaching the 64 persons who do not. Looked at in another way, the first-time contributor's money goes toward mailing expenses, not to the Wallace campaign.

New Contributors
Such "prospector" mailing for new contributors will be discontinued, Mr. Snider said, around Labor Day. By that point, he expects, the two-year Viguerie effort will have located more than 200,000 new Wallace donors. Solicitation of them and of many thousands of Wallace contributors from past years will be counted on to fund the campaign through next year's primaries, Mr. Snider said.

Yet he cannot say with certainty that Gov. Wallace has a broad enough base to raise his full budget (up to the pre-convention limit of \$10 million) without the federal matching funds, which Gov. Wallace would rather not accept.

Mr. Snider hopes, by September, to have a computerized file of 400,000 proved Wallace supporters. At 33 cents for each follow-up letter, it will cost \$132,000 to appeal to the whole list for more help.

On past performance, roughly 10 per cent of that friendly "house" list will respond each time, with an average contribution of \$12, for a gross income of \$480,000 and a net, over cost, of \$348,000. But 10 full "house" mailings, at the rate of one a

Senate Seeks Ang. Recess
WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Senate voted 72 to 22 yesterday to take its vacation from Aug. 1 to Sept. 3.

Mr. Houston said he did not know when Col. Edwards had received his orders.

"Edwards told me this activity was stopped about the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion," in April, 1961, Mr. Houston said.

He said Col. Edwards told him about the cooperation of Giancana and Roselli after hearing reports that the Justice Department might prosecute these men on charges unrelated to the assassination plot. Mr. Houston said he decided they should inform the Justice Department that prosecution might expose the secret CIA work.

month, would produce only \$35 million before the July 1976 convention—far from what a Wallace campaign would expect to spend.

Sen. Jackson's Balance
Sen. Jackson has not only the biggest bank balance (\$1,161,000 at the end of last month) but also the most efficient overall finance operation.

He has managed to save almost exactly half of the total he has raised, \$2,342,000. No other candidate comes close to that ratio, but Sen. Jackson has managed it even with the highest-paid staff in the field, including Robert Keefe, his political director, and Richard Kline, his finance coordinator, at annual salaries of \$45,000 apiece.

Most of the Jackson money has been raised in dinner and reception checks in the \$50 to \$250 range. But a supplementary mail drive, through the selective use of favorable lists—particularly from Jewish subscription and charity files—has returned a constant profit, even on first-time prospect mailings.

The Jackson campaign has invested roughly \$300,000 in mailing 1.6 million fund-raising letters, and is getting \$150 back for every dollar so spent. It is building up a "house" file, meanwhile, of nearly 25,000 mail contributors who can be expected to give more later.

Sen. Bentsen's cash balance dropped sharply between the beginning of March and the end of June—from \$654,000 down to \$387,000—for reasons that his campaign staff preferred not to explain. Evidently, direct mail is not working for him, and for the moment he appears to have exhausted his Texas base of substantial individual contributors.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona was the fourth candidate to raise \$50,000 in each of 20 states and lay claim to federal matching funds for all of his contributions under \$500 apiece. He has raised a total of \$222,000 since his campaign began last fall, yet when his debts are subtracted from his bank balance, he has only \$20,000 in reserve.

H.L. Hunt's Sons Say Indictment Is CIA-Inspired Revenge Action

DALLAS, July 23 (UPI).—Two sons of the late billionaire H.L. Hunt, charged with obstructing justice in an investigation of an alleged wiretapping scheme, said yesterday that they were singled out because they refused to let the CIA use the Hunt oil empire for espionage abroad.

The brothers further charged that the CIA later infiltrated the Hunt oil empire and used secret agents to help embezzle more than \$50 million. Nelson Hunt, 49, and Herbert Hunt, 46, made the charges in a statement.

On Monday, a federal grand jury indicted the Hunt brothers and five other men—criminal lawyer Percy Foreman of Houston, three other attorneys and a retired Texas industrialist—on charges of obstruction of justice for allegedly trying to thwart an investigation of a family wiretapping scheme.

The indictment said the seven men conspired to pay witnesses to go to prison to hush testimony about the wiretapping. The Hunt brothers allegedly spied on aides of their father to obtain information on his business dealings.

New Warren Probe Opposed

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—President Ford opposed yesterday the reopening of the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on the ground that no evidence has been produced to discredit the original Warren Commission findings.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen made it clear that Mr. Ford is not prepared to support a suggestion by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee,

that the investigation be reopened.

In response to a question on new reports that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in plotting against the life of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at the time of the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Nessen said the President believed there was "no evidence" that the Warren Commission findings were incorrect.

Rockefeller Says He Is Asset in '76

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller said yesterday that Republicans must pick a 1976 ticket that also appeals to Democrats and independents, an appeal he claimed he has shown while running for office in New York.

But Mr. Rockefeller, who spoke in Cincinnati, insists he is not campaigning for his own place on the 1976 GOP ticket and that all of his efforts are aimed at helping President Ford win unanimous nomination.

Meanwhile, President Ford, in an interview published today in the Christian Science Monitor and the Chicago Tribune, said he intends to "indicate my preference" for his running mate to the Republican National Convention. Asked if it meant Mr. Rockefeller would be on the ballot, Mr. Ford replied: "Traditionally, that has been the result."

New U.S. Army Secretary

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—President Ford said yesterday that he will nominate Martin Hoffmann, general counsel of the Defense Department and a career government lawyer, to be secretary of the Army. Mr. Hoffmann would succeed Howard Callaway, who resigned July 3 to become Mr. Ford's presidential campaign director.

GEORG JENSEN
SILVER
London,
George Jensen
15 New Bond Street, London W1
Paris
George Jensen
239 R. Saint-Honore, Paris-1er
Orders over \$200 can be shipped
at Danish export prices.

BOUTIQUE
Comtesse
du Barry
11 bis Bd Haussmann
PARIS-9
The most famous
French gastronomic
delights:
FOIES GRAS
WITH TRUFFLES
EXCELLENT
PRESERVES
OPEN EVERY DAY
except Sunday
M. Chaussee d'Antin
sortie rue Tailbourg

Tammy
Fly National daily from London to Miami, with connections straight through to the Sunshine State of America. Call your travel agent. Or National Airlines direct.

Fly National.
81 Piccadilly London W1V 9HF (01-429 8371) 102 Champs Elysees.
75-Paris 6 (225 647/256 257) Wiesbaden (061 246 246) Frankfurt/Main (23 21 03)
Via Bischof 54, Rome 00187 (06-478033)
© Los Angeles Times.

Fly Caren
to New Orleans.
Fly National.

U.S. Oil Price Impasse

The President and Congress are riding off in opposite directions in a wild search for a solution to the high price of oil, and to the threat of far higher prices in the fall. It is a recklessly irresponsible way for grown-ups to govern—although it does seem to us that more than half of the blame for the extraordinary divergence in the U.S. government's current approach to the oil crisis belongs with Congress. The situation is roughly as follows: The existing law granting authority for a \$5.25 a barrel ceiling on that part of U.S. oil which is subject to controls is due to expire on Aug. 31. Congress itself is due to expire for a month-long summer recess on Aug. 1, which means that it has less than two weeks to do something about extending oil price control authority beyond the expiration date. Congress' preference, obviously, is not only to extend the controls, but to tighten them considerably, with an eye to rolling back prices. Legislation to do just that was sent to the White House last week. On Saturday the President announced he will veto this bill. His preference is to phase out controls, allowing gradual, step-by-step increases in the ceilings over a period of 30 months. But his proposal for doing this, which went to Congress last Thursday, is subject to a congressional "veto" by a majority vote of either chamber within five working days. This is also considered a certainty. What appears to be in the offing, in other words, is an impasse.

And yet it does not seem possible that the President and the legislative leaders can afford to leave it at that, because the consequences would be unacceptable to both parties to this dispute—and to both political parties. The consequences, if price controls are simply allowed to expire, could be a staggering increase in oil prices during the period from Sept. 1 to Christmas, and a stunning blow to prospects for economic recovery just as these prospects are beginning to brighten. As things now stand, about two-fifths of U.S. oil is under price controls. Another fifth, derived from domestic production, is not under controls and tends to match the rising price of imported oil, which makes up the remaining two-fifths of U.S. supplies and now costs something in excess of \$13 a barrel (with the President's \$2 a barrel tariff included). This works out to an average price of \$9.75 a barrel for all the oil the United States consumes.

But the average price per barrel is not likely to stay at that level for the reason that the oil producers cannot be counted on not to raise prices still further. A decision

by OPEC to increase its prices by another \$2 a barrel would not be surprising. If such an increase were accompanied by a lifting of controls, all domestic prices would swiftly rise toward an imported oil price level which would have reached \$15 a barrel. In short, there would be something close to a 50-percent increase in the average price of oil in the United States this fall and winter, and the crippling impact of this on industrial consumers alone—leaving aside the impact on gasoline prices—would inevitably slow production, seriously aggravate unemployment, and fuel inflation.

Plainly, the situation cries out for compromise. Just as plainly, it is difficult to see exactly how a compromise can be struck between two parties so diametrically opposed in their approach, with one wishing to tighten oil price controls and one wishing to loosen them. In our view, the President has the best of this particular argument. While seeking to soften the impact of further increases in the price of oil, he would adhere to some discipline in consumption of oil in furtherance of a sensible long-range effort to free this country from a dangerous overdependence on foreign suppliers. By contrast, the Democrats in Congress are offering a permissive quick fix in the form of temporary relief from higher prices for oil products at the cost of heightening consumption and thus increasing U.S. reliance on the whim of foreign oil producers.

The Democrats do not have to accept President Ford's formula. But they should seek a compromise on this question within the framework of his general approach. The President, for his part, is going to have to take into account congressional concern over the assorted economic ill-effects of even modest, gradual increases in domestic oil prices as a result of easing off the controls. In short, the best way to find room for compromise is to widen the area of the negotiation beyond the narrow question of oil prices. When the issue is seen in broader economic terms it becomes possible to visualize a trade-off that would permit the President to slack off oil price controls but require him to come forward with positive measures, centering on tax relief of one form or another, in order to cushion the economic shock of more expensive oil. There is probably no perfect formula that will entirely satisfy either side. Without some urgent and constructive efforts to find some accommodation, however, inexorable events will make the decision for both Congress and the President and the predictable consequences of that could be calamitous for both.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Strength and Stability

The efforts of Arab moderates in recent years to convince a skeptical world that they had finally accepted the necessity of peaceful co-existence with Israel have been given a setback in recent days as the current phase of step-by-step negotiations has approached a climax.

The most immediate evidence was Egypt's threat last week to terminate the UN's peace-keeping force in the Sinai, just at a moment of the most sensitive exchanges aimed at a compromise agreement with Israel. Perhaps this was simply an impulsive overreaction to ill-considered statements by Prime Minister Rabin, which implied—inaccurately, as it turns out—Israel would try to stall off any such compromise.

Frenzied maneuvering at the UN Security Council and President Sadat's guarded statements on Tuesday give room for confidence that the situation will be resolved and the crucial truce-monitoring arrangements will not be disrupted. But President Sadat's hard-won reputation for moderation and realism has not been enhanced by this unnecessary episode.

Far more serious, if it ever comes to anything, is the call from 40 Moslem countries to expel Israel from the UN this autumn, a move hardly consistent with efforts toward a peaceful settlement. Again moderate Arabs explain that this is simply a ploy to permit the extremists to vent their frustra-

tion over Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory—but, in the Middle East particularly, psychological plays too often develop an uncontrollable dynamic of their own.

Secretary of State Kissinger has made American opposition to this misguided campaign undeniably clear, and the Moslem states should realize that success in their maneuver would have far graver consequences for the UN and its "nonaligned" majority than it would for Israel.

It may be that U.S. efforts to prod the Israelis into a Sinai compromise have been misinterpreted by some Arab leaders. If the idea should become current that U.S. support for Israel's security and survival was genuinely in question, then it would only be natural for the Arab states to escalate their own pressures and demands. The United States, therefore, has a special responsibility to demonstrate beyond doubt that disagreements with Israel over negotiating tactics represent no fundamental shift in the basic belief in Israel's right to survive in peace.

The brutal fact is that the readiness of any Arab governments to accept the legitimacy of the Israeli state in their midst is not founded on sympathy for Israel's existence. Rather, it is based on their perception that, with United States support, Israel is too strong to be eliminated. That longstanding state of affairs remains the surest guarantee of stability in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Helsinki Summit

The end of the postwar era... The Russians have won: 35 heads of state or government are going to initial a document establishing the conquests of the Red Army after the fall of the Nazi regime... The Soviet gains are legally consolidated east of the barbed-wire line that separates the two Germanys, but Western Europe is more

fragile and divided than ever. Italy is wobbly. Portugal is changing sides, and the mere idea of having Pluton missiles stationed in West Germany upsets the French presidential majority... In Brussels, the political will of the Nine remains a dream, and their common defense, a myth...

From the Atlantic to the Urals, determination is the thing the least easily shared.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

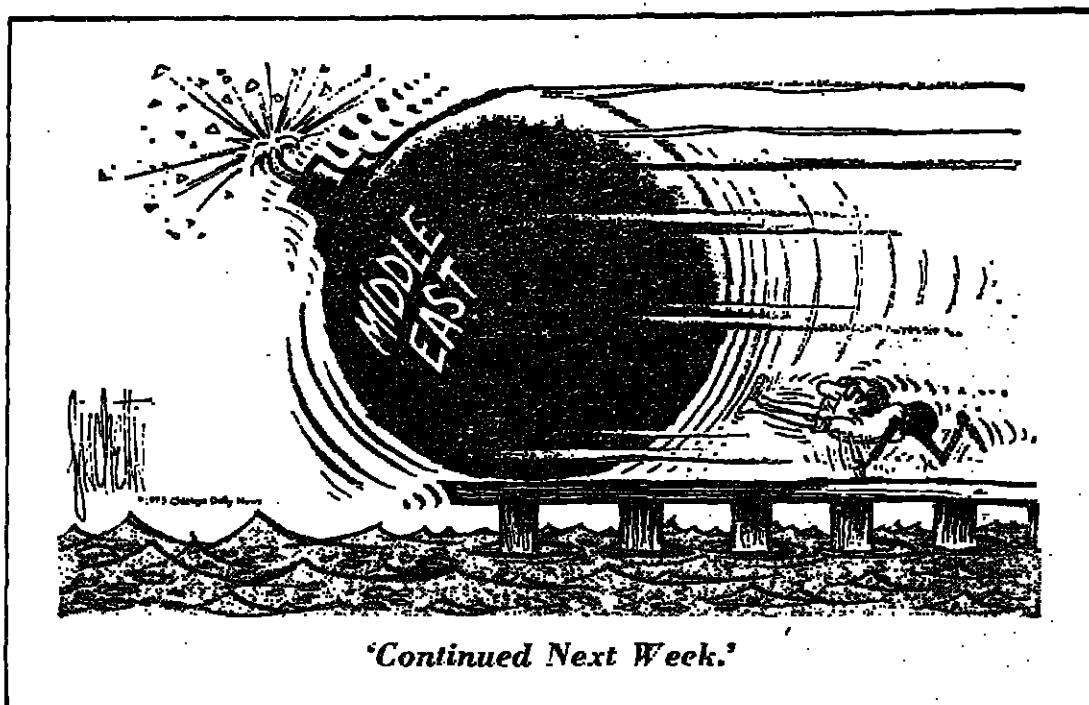
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 24, 1900
PARIS—The anglers in the Department of the Seine are in despair, says the Temps. The fish in the river are dying by the thousands. The result is said to be due to the intense evaporation of the water consequent on the great heat. It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the dry weather, the river is only about 50 centimeters below its ordinary level.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1925
OMAHA, Neb.—"Evolution" appeared on the knees of Mary Bell, aged 17, last night. She was invited to a dance at an artist's studio. It was going to be as original an affair as Nebraska seekers of the muse could make. So she got an admirer, who draws cartoons in the high school publication, to paint the likeness of Mr. Bryan on her left knee, and of Mr. Darrow on her right.



Portugal on the Brink

By Victor Zorza

THE use of violence to secure Communist objectives in Portugal is becoming increasingly likely. The Socialists' refusal to allow themselves to be cheated out of their election victory forces the Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal with a clear choice.

Either he concedes that the Socialists and their allies, with 67 per cent of the popular vote, are entitled to a commensurate share of political power, or he imposes his own will on the country, regardless of the fact that the Communists and their allies won only 17 per cent of the vote. Mr. Cunhal has made it abundantly and repeatedly clear that elections, and what he contemptuously calls "electoralism," mean nothing to him.

He has repudiated the interview he gave to the Italian journalist, Oriana Fallaci, who quoted him as saying that "we Communists do not accept the game of elections," and that "there will be no parliament in Portugal." She had twisted his words, he said, as would be made clear by comparing the interview with his public speeches. He did not take up her offer to let him listen to a tape recording of his own interview, but Mr. Cunhal's suggestion that his speeches are worth re-reading merits attention.

View of Elections

Elections, he said in one speech, cannot determine the course and the form of democratic change in Portugal. He argued that the populace was still laboring under the burden of anti-Communist prejudice, and was denied "the freedom to think." He found the explanation for the large anti-Communist vote in the "atmosphere of panic at the possibility of the victory of the left"—which is probably an accurate description of the feelings of the majority of the Portuguese. Elections held in these circumstances, now or in the future, would not be in accord with the "revolutionary process," he said, "but would tend to hinder, obstruct and nullify it."

He defined "electoralism" as proceeding to elections "with undue haste," before making sure that the "democratic situation" prevailing in many parts of the country has been created. In other words, he wants the Communists to capture power first, and then to hold elections—as they have done, for instance, in Eastern Europe.

There is every reason to believe that the Kremlin has in the past advised the Portuguese Communists against the sudden and violent capture of power by force, while supporting them in every other way. But the Kremlin has no objection in principle to the "revolutionary" violence, although Moscow put less emphasis on it when it began to preach peaceful coexistence. During the early stages of the Sino-Soviet dispute, it was the Chinese who argued for the violent overthrow of capitalist regimes, while Moscow favored the peaceful, parliamentary, "road to socialism" in the West.

Ponomarev Formula

But "Communists are also able to learn from defeats," says Boris Ponomarev, the Soviet Foreign Minister who supervises the Kremlin's links with other Communist parties. The lesson he draws from the defeat of the revolution in Chile, and commands to other Communist parties, is that violence may be necessary after all. Chile, he says, provides a reminder of the need to change rapidly the "forms of struggle," and to shift to the use of "revolutionary violence" when this becomes necessary.

It may be that this is now becoming necessary, in accordance with his formula, in Portugal. Communists must be ready to use violence, he says, "to counter the bourgeoisie's counter-revolutionary violence." But since Moscow always maintains its power by counter-revolutionary violence, the Ponomarev formula can be turned to use at any moment in Portugal.

Alvaro Cunhal need only proclaim that the attacks on Communists—which anti-Communist claim are a form of self-defense—constitute the arrival of "counter-revolutionary violence." To suppress it, those members of the Armed Forces Movement who take Cunhal's advice could greatly increase the use of force against anti-Communist, whether of the Catholic or Socialist persuasion. Revolutionary violence could thus arrive on the scene, by a series

of steps which may seem inevitable.

It is this appearance of inevitability that other West European Communist parties, which have come to believe that they can win a share of power only through the ballot box, are anxious to deny. The Ponomarev article was published last year in the World Marxist Review, the organ of the world Communist movement which appears in a number of languages. But each Communist party reserves the right to exclude from the editor's circulating in its own country any article with which it does not agree.

As Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, explained recently, the Ponomarev article was kept out of the French edition because "it seemed to us likely to obscure rather than illuminate the solution of current problems in France."

To the extent that Ponomarev could be seen to be advocating the use of violence in certain circumstances, his article could certainly have proved to be an embarrassment to such Communist parties as those of France and Italy, which are making special efforts to impress the electorate with their democratic credentials. Ponomarev called for "constant readiness on the part of the revolutionary vanguard and the masses—and this means practical, not verbal, readiness—to apply the most resolute means of struggle if the situation so requires."

Letters

The Big Bank

The head of one of the large Swiss banks has suggested that the financial advantages of the present high value of the Swiss franc in attracting capital outweigh the disadvantages of declining exports. No doubt, the workers in the watch industry and other sectors would dispute this view.

There is a solution requiring a creative and perhaps unique step—convert Switzerland into a bank. This reverse nationalization would, in fact, require only a modest departure from present reality.

All Swiss citizens would become bank employees. Commissions would provide a high standard of living. Exports could be ignored. Foreigners could be dispensed with (except for household jobs). Citizens could maintain hobbies such as handicrafts, gardening or cultivating lawns.

As the world's bank, Switzerland should go about the task in a serious way.

GEORGE TAUCHER,
Apples, Switzerland.

Feet on the Ground

How much did that stupid handshake and that ridiculous bear hug in space cost? (Ed. Note: \$500 million.) I hate to be a spoilsport but it seems to me that the money could have been much better spent on the starving people of the world, on education, on medicine, on underdeveloped countries. Unfortunately, an awful lot of people don't seem to have the intelligence to realize that there will never be peace on this earth until these problems are solved; and to hell with space and spacemen.

FETER ADAMS,
Paris.

CIA Logic

Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA, told the Atlanta Rotary Club that "The real issue before us is: Will the United States have eyes and ears or will it stumble into the future—a blind and deaf giant—until the day it has to choose between abject humiliation and nuclear blackmail." (HTT, July 9.)

Since the current exposés and reform proposals concern CIA activities outside the realm of intelligence, the deputy director's logic is difficult to follow. If one did not know that the mission of his organization is to keep the nation informed, one might even suspect he was trying to confuse the issue.

PETER UNGAR,
Lugano, Switzerland.

No Denial

Britain Crozier is a fast man with a peevish (Letters, July 12), but he is careful not to deny the point of my story (HTT, July 4), that he ran a news agency for the CIA. He complains of the lack of an example

This "practical" not merely verbal, state of readiness would presumably require the parties which subscribe to the Ponomarev formula to train their members in the use of violence and to equip them with the appropriate means while most West European Communist parties would have none of this, insisting on the "parliamentary road to socialism."

The Portuguese Communist party's rejection of "electoralism" leaves it with few alternatives to the use of violence. One such alternative is to persuade the Armed Forces Movement to suppress all opposition, by violence if necessary, instead of the Communist party acting on its own behalf.

No doubt Moscow has made it clear to Cunhal that it would not countenance any such thing—not that is, before President Ford and 34 other heads of governments had come to the European Security Conference in Helsinki. The Kremlin was not going to allow anyone to spoil the diplomatic extravaganza which Leonid Brezhnev had worked so many years to bring about.

But the convening at long last of the Helsinki conference, coinciding as it does with the new determination of the moderate forces in Portugal to assert themselves against Communist domination, could help to unleash the "revolutionary violence" which has long been gathering its strength in Lisbon.

of propaganda from his now defunct Forum World Features. One such, dealing with a mostly mythical Somali MIC force, was described in the more extended account appearing in The Washington Post.

Crozier argues that he ought not to be described as a right-wing writer. As my Post story noted, he is the author of an audacious biography of Gen. Franco, a man not often associated with the center. At the time I wrote, I had not run down the source of Crozier's current employment with the Institute for the Study of Conflict. Since then, I have learned from responsible officials that ISC is also the creature of an intelligence service, British this time.

BERNARD D. NOSSITER,
London.

U.S. Compassion

Re: the article on the Quality of American Compassion (HTT, July 22).

Thanks to American policies Mr. Minh (ex-farmer and policeman in South Vietnam) found himself wounded in his country.

Thanks to Mr. Strauss (Miami attorney) this same Mr. Minh is now a servant "par excellence." May Hollywood discover Mr. Minh under the guidance of John Wayne award him the leading role in a production featuring the lives of America's new immigrants, their hardship and success stories with a happy ending in which the hero from South Vietnam's "upper middle class" will close the door of the Strauss residence, with a backhanded salute to the Vietnam war, to the offstage tune of "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

CHANTAL B. BUSHEE,
Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

Making a Date

With the adoption of the metric system, it is not time for writers in various fields of the arts to stop dating events as "in the reign of Charles II" or "in the Elizabethan period" or "in the XVIIIth Dynasty." Instead, of the 15th to 14th centuries BC."

Probably we are saddled with "a Louis XIV chair" or "a Queen Anne desk," since those terms have acquired the connotation of a style. But numerical dates in general would surely be more informative to a larger body of people than those relatively few who today can remember the dates of coronation and death of a sovereign... and dates can always be preceded by "vires."

HAROLD NEWMAN,
Macer, Italy.

Assessing Apollo-Soyuz First Space Handshake

By Jonathan Spivak

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.—The flight of Apollo-Soyuz, despite all the hullabaloo surrounding it, adds up mainly to a spectacular waste of money.

There's certainly been plenty of hullabaloo. It started, in a sense, back in 1972, when Richard Nixon agreed to the project. Mr. Nixon, running for re-election then, sought to make a great deal out of the plan for a joint flight. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, mainly because it had little else to do, went along with the idea.

Once the flight began, the propaganda reached an extraordinarily high pitch. Heads of state, as well as lowly NASA publicists, have touted the flight as heralding a new era of ambitious international space endeavors. The first space handshake seems destined to go down as one of the monumental events of the century. And the propaganda will continue after the Apollo landing Thursday, as the cosmonauts and astronauts embark on a series of joint appearances here and abroad.

Space Circus

But the truth is that the flight has been a costly space circus of almost no scientific significance. Of the dozens of American manned flights beginning with the Mercury mission in 1961, this has been the least useful. It never had any solid scientific or technical objectives; indeed NASA no longer advocates relatively short earth-orbiting flights, simply because such can be learned from keeping astronauts aloft for only a few days.

For the \$250 million that the flight cost NASA (the Russians spent a comparable amount) the space agency could have performed far more important scientific tasks. These include orbiting an astronomical observatory or sending an unmanned probe to Venus.

None of the arguments advanced by NASA and its supporters to justify Apollo-Soyuz stand up. The main rationale is that learning to link the two spacecraft will enable one nation to rescue another's astronauts. It's indisputable that an emergency launch for stranded spacemen is desirable. But this is the final Apollo flight and the \$40 million worth of equipment used to link it with the Soyuz won't be used again. New hardware would have to be developed for use in any emergency rescue that required joining future Soyuz craft with the U.S. space shuttle, which hasn't been built yet. Furthermore, NASA will probably have its own rescue capability by the 1980s, when the shuttle is to be flying.

Repeat Unlikely

Geography is another factor making future U.S.-Soviet space rescues unlikely. Because of the location of the Russian launch site, there are only a few minutes each day when a Soviet spacecraft can depart to attain an orbit that would enable it to join an American craft.

Enthusiasts claim that the joint mission largely has ended the secrecy that surrounds the Soviet space program, but that's not true either. Despite some increased openness, the Russians have carefully limited U.S. access. They refused to let NASA experts examine the Soyuz when it was being launched, and they did not allow Western newsmen to observe the launching, because the Soviet launch site is a military installation. Most of the exchange in Apollo-Soyuz was a one-way education for the Russians in American methods of managing manned flight missions. As a result, the Russians were persuaded of the need for more crew training and for more careful record-keeping.

Furthermore, docking equipment was built by each nation independently; there wasn't a common manufacturer or even an exchange of engineering designs. Also, the Russians plan to withhold for a year the data they acquired in two of the five experiments conducted jointly by the cosmonauts. One involved photographing an artificial satellite, and the other involved metallurgical work with the small furnace carried aloft by Apollo.

Gains?

What about the gains for science? NASA claims that 28 highly important experiments are being conducted on the flight, but that, too, is questionable. In fact, science has been given a low priority throughout the project. The experiments originally devised by NASA, in hurry-up fashion, were so unsatisfactory that the

National Academy of Sciences was able to persuade the government to design a new set of experiments from non-NASA scientists.

Of the flight's \$250-million cost, only \$16 million represents science spending—a far lower ratio than on previous flights. NASA originally intended to allocate only \$10 million for scientific work. There wasn't enough money to accomplish all that the experimenters wanted to do, so NASA's University of Alaska to determine the strength of electrical fields in the earth's magnetosphere was dropped when its cost rose to \$1.5 million.

In contrast, NASA spent \$4 million on the Apollo television system, mainly to get more and better camera angles of the astronauts. One TV camera was positioned at the rear of the command module to give a picture, for the first time, of all three astronauts at the controls. A similar setup was installed in the Soyuz at NASA's request. With considerable cost, the TV system was modified to operate entirely from earth so there would be no restrictions on its use. On previous missions, astronauts had to run the camera themselves and they found that they had little time for that.

None of the flight's scientific experiments can be considered of fundamental importance and most have been performed on other manned or unmanned flights. James Fletcher, NASA administrator, readily admits that Apollo-Soyuz would not have been helpful for science alone.

Next Trick

In one experiment, Apollo-Soyuz tried to sum up the scientific value of the flight for the Soyuz crew. That's a neat navigational trick, but similar solar observations with far more sensitive equipment were performed one and a half years ago by U.S. astronauts in the Skylab space station.

One supposedly high-priority experiment seeks to determine the density of nitrogen and oxygen in the upper atmosphere, but unmanned craft are already obtaining such information, and much more. Another experiment is to determine how rapidly bacteria grow in the spacecraft, and how they affect the astronauts' immunity to infection, but such studies have regularly been performed on previous manned flights.

Even the highly-touted docking of the two craft lessened the flight's scientific value. Accurate scientific observations are difficult to carry out during a time when two spacecraft clank together. Also, during the link-up the space men were kept busy traipsing back and forth for ceremonial purposes. Scientists wanted only one day of docked flight so the men could devote more attention to scientific work. But that wouldn't have permitted enough time for performance of all the political amenities. The political viewpoint prevailed, and for two days of docked flight the men busied themselves with projects such as exchanging tree seeds and mending what was called a "symbol" of gold and lead. ("The symbolism was never defined," says a cynical scientist.)

Détente

If for any reason the Soyuz hadn't gone into orbit, NASA probably wouldn't have flown the Apollo mission. The scientific rewards were too slim. Indeed, the agency was considering the alternative—certainly more worthwhile—of dispatching astronauts to hunt the still-orbiting Skylab space station and to return some of its equipment to earth.

The politicians and diplomats are saying that the flight was valuable as an exercise in détente. Perhaps it was. But if the U.S. and the Soviet Union wish to do useful joint scientific work in space, this isn't the way to do it. As the Apollo-Soyuz flight amply demonstrates, politics and international public relations should be banned from orbit.

Mr. Spivak, a member of the New York Times Staff, is a Washington bureau writer who has reported on the space program and wrote this article for the Journal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preferred will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Strike Shuts Five Papers In Barcelona

Journalists in Protest Over Jailed Newsmen

MADRID, July 23 (UPI).—Five Barcelona newspapers closed today to protest the arrest of a newsmen.

It was the first time in the 36-year rule of Generalissimo Francisco Franco that Spanish journalists held a full-fledged strike. The Barcelona Bar Association and other groups declared their solidarity with the newsmen.

The conflict was rooted in yesterday's arrest of Jose Maria Huertas, a member of the editorial staff of the afternoon newspaper *Tele-Express*.

He was jailed at Modelo Prison on orders from a military judge who ruled that an article written seven weeks ago by Mr. Huertas might offend or slander the armed forces.

Furnished Hotels Cited

The story, titled "Subterranean Erotic Life," dealt with Barcelona night life. It alleged that some widows of military officers might at one time have owned or run some of the so-called "furnished hotels," a Spanish term for places where lovers can rent rooms for a short time. Such establishments are now outlawed in Spain.

Outraged or slandering the armed forces carries a maximum penalty of six years in jail under Spanish law.

The strike shut five of Barcelona's eight daily newspapers—the afternoon papers *Tele-Express* and *Noticiero Universal*, and the morning papers *Correo Catalán*, *Mundo Diario* and *Diario de Barcelona*.

The city's two government-run newspapers and *La Vanguardia*, Spain's biggest daily, did not join the strike.

Editorial Criticizes Arrest

La Vanguardia criticized the arrest of Mr. Huertas in a front-page editorial, but said that its editorial staff had decided in a democratic vote to publish the paper.

The strike reflected the growing unrest among Spanish newsmen over government and police measures affecting the press.

In the past months, the government has suspended or fined numerous publications for violating political or moral standards. Six newsmen have been arrested, and an even larger number face trials for alleged offenses under the press law or penal code.

In another development, Madrid police today announced the arrest of 13 alleged members of a leftist underground organization and said several of them had confessed to recent attacks on policemen.

Police said that the 12 are leading members of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front, a Maoist organization which claimed responsibility for the slaying of a policeman in the center of Madrid on July 13. Another policeman was wounded in similar fashion—by gunfire from a car—on Saturday.

Concorde Foes Vow to Continue

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Reuters).—Foes of the Anglo-French Concorde vowed to fight on after a Senate committee yesterday defeated a new attempt to ban the supersonic airliner from using U.S. airports.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said he would try to restore an amendment that would block funds for air-traffic-control systems handling civil supersonic aircraft. The amendment was debated by a subcommittee considering a Transportation Department appropriations bill.

The Federal Aviation Administration has given tentative approval for Concorde flights to Washington and New York.



ON THE LOOSE—A runaway cow charges out of a bank in Haarlem, the Netherlands, after escaping from a slaughterhouse. Before being recaptured, the animal chased some startled bystanders and rammed a few cars, but no injuries were reported by the police.

4 in Contention Today in Vote For a Successor to Fanfani

ROME, July 23 (UPI).—Rival factions in the Christian Democratic party made final plans today in their struggle to elect their candidate to one of Italy's most powerful jobs, that of party secretary-general.

The party's national council will vote tomorrow for a successor to Amintore Fanfani, who was forced out of the post last night when council delegates rejected his political line in a 103-69 vote.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant party for three decades, were stunned last month when the Communist party gained 2.5 million votes in nationwide regional and local elections.

The Communist party, largest in the West, capitalized on Italy's economic troubles and alleged corruption in the Christian Democratic party.

Anti-Red Policies
Leftist and moderate factions controlling 70 per cent of the Christian Democratic party blamed

Wave Hits Town On Bougainville

PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, July 23 (Reuters).—A tidal wave, caused by an under-sea earthquake, Monday destroyed the village of Torokino, on the west coast of Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.

A man was killed and more than 3,000 persons made homeless by the earthquake, according to reports reaching here today. At least 700 homes were reported destroyed by the quake.

The village is believed to have 200 inhabitants.

The earthquake was followed by a series of major aftershocks. Port Moresby's geophysical laboratory reported the epicenter was in the Solomon Sea, 30 miles off the coast of southwest Bougainville.

Vatican Cites Decline In Total of New Priests

VATICAN CITY, July 23 (UPI).—The number of new Roman Catholic priests in Italy is dropping steadily, the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* said yesterday.

Citing a survey published in a missionary magazine, it said there were 875 new priests in 1967, 764 in 1969 and only 566 in 1973. Italy's population, 99 per cent Catholic, is nearly 56 million.

China-Russia Trade Pact

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters).—Chinese Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Chen Chieh arrived here today from Peking to sign an agreement between China and the Soviet Union on trade turnover and payments for 1975, the official news agency Tass reported.

India's Parliament Approves Powers

NEW DELHI, July 23 (NYT).—Parliament completed ratification today of the current state of emergency, under which the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has assumed sweeping powers and arrested thousands of its opponents.

The action today, which was expected, means that the government can legally keep in effect indefinitely the emergency measures it adopted on June 25, in response to what it said was a threat to internal security.

"Now the prestige of the government has been restored in the country and everywhere the people are feeling safe," said Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram, speaking just before the 336-to-59 vote in the House of the People, the lower house.

The Council of States, the upper house, approved the emergency by a similarly lopsided margin yesterday.

After today's poll, the members who had voted against the government stood up and walked out, launching a boycott like the one that began yesterday in the upper house.

"We are satisfied now that no useful purpose will be served by our taking part in the further proceedings of this session," said opposition member Tridip Chaudhuri, repeating the statement that was made yesterday in the other chamber.

The boycott left almost nobody in either house other than members of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party.

But an opponent who stayed behind was Shamim Shamim, an independent member from Kashmir, who bitterly referred to this as "the last session of Parliament."

He spent the rest of the afternoon interrupting the flood of government speeches with taunts like "Murder of democracy!"

In a late ballot today, Mr. Shamim found himself alone when the lower house ratified, by 342 to 1, a constitutional amendment that prevents the courts from adjudicating presidential proclamations of emergency.

The amendment, which apparently removes the last remaining obstacle to the government's authoritarian rule, is expected to get upper-house approval tomorrow.

Mrs. Gandhi today had a 30-minute meeting with U.S. Ambassador William Saxe in her office.

The crisis was touched off six weeks ago when Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty of two relatively minor electoral offenses dating to 1971. If upheld by the Supreme Court, the verdict could force her to relinquish her seat in Parliament, which would mean that she could no longer remain Prime Minister.

Two days after that interim ruling, which had touched off demonstrations demanding her resignation, Mrs. Gandhi directed President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to declare a state of emergency.

In Parliament today, Agriculture Minister Ram repeated assurances that "proper care is being taken of the health" of the (opposition) leaders in jail. He particularly mentioned Jayaprakash Narayan, Mrs. Gandhi's principal political opponent, and former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Both men are in their 70s and New Delhi has been full of rumors that they are ill or fasting to protest their detention.

N.Y. Times Reporter Asked to Leave India

NEW DELHI, July 23 (NYT).—The government tonight asked the resident correspondent of The New York Times here to leave India voluntarily or face deportation.

The correspondent, William Borders, after consultation with his editors in New York, declined to leave voluntarily. Spokesman A.N.D. Haksar then said the government's next move would probably be made tomorrow.

Mr. Haksar told Mr. Borders that he had to leave because of his refusal to sign a pledge to observe self-censorship of his

Obituaries

Emlen Tunnell, 50, Member Of Pro Football Hall of Fame

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., July 23 (UPI).—Emlen Tunnell, 50, star of the famed "umbrella defense" of the New York Giants football team in the 1950s, died at the team's training camp last night, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Tunnell, during a brilliant National Football League career as a defensive back, set four records which still stand. He played 11 seasons with the Giants (1948-58) and three more with the Green Bay Packers (1959-1961).

His records are 79 career interceptions, most returns (138) and most yardage on both interceptions and punt returns.

Mr. Tunnell, who played football at the University of Iowa and while in the Navy, was not scouted by the Giants. He walked into the club's offices and asked for a tryout. He went on to play in the Pro Bowl seven straight years.

A member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame, he was named to the 50th anniversary All-NFL all-time team.

After he left Green Bay, he joined the Giants as a scout in 1962. He was an assistant coach from 1965 until last year, when he was named assistant director of personnel.

In the 1960s, he was a key figure in the Giants' then new defensive pattern, called the "umbrella."

Eddie Brannick

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—Eddie Brannick, 82, who started in 1905 as an office boy for the New York Giants baseball team and rose to chief aide of Horace Stoneham, the Giants' owner, died Friday in West Palm Beach, Fla.

In the summer of 1905, he asked John Brush, then owner of the Giants, for a job. He was hired as an office boy.

When the Stonehams bought the Giants in 1919, Mr. Brannick stayed on. He continued as traveling secretary of the Giants until 10 years ago, and stayed as secretary of the team until he retired and moved to Florida five years ago—one of the last links in the history of the Giants from John McGraw to Willie Mays.

Rear Adm. Worrall Carter

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 23 (AP).—Rear Adm. Worrall Reed Carter, 90, died Monday in the Portsmouth Naval Hospital.

Adm. Carter was known for his work on replenishment at sea. During World War II, he became chief of staff to the commander of battleships in the South Pacific. Other wartime duties included special missions for Admiral of the Fleet Adm. Chester Nimitz.

William A. Lyon

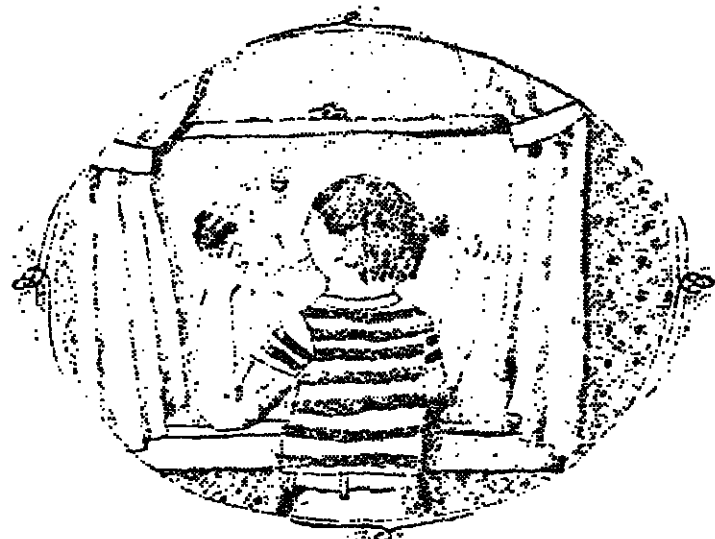
NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—William A. Lyon, 72, state banking superintendent from 1950 to 1954 and chairman of the Dry Dock Savings Bank from 1966 until his retirement in 1970, died yesterday in North Tarrytown, N.Y., of complications following a heart attack May 8.

Mr. Lyon was a financial reporter for the New York Herald Tribune from 1924 to 1943.

Louis Deroche

PARIS, July 23 (AP).—Louis Deroche, 60, a correspondent for Agence France-Presse in Washington for 20 years, died Monday in a Dijon hospital. Mr. Deroche was a combat correspondent during World War II, assigned to Gen. George Patton's Third Army, and later covered the Nuremberg trials.

Share a memory in Maine.



(Home is just a phone call away.)

Tax free cars at very special price

Fiat 128 sedan

Fiat 128 station wagon



Tax-free Fiat cars at special Tourist and Diplomats Export prices are available to all persons not permanently resident or domiciled in Italy. If this premise fits your particular case, just send us a Consular Declaration (have one issued by your nearest Italian Consulate) which among other data gives your address abroad. At the same time send us your firm order and a \$400 deposit. It may well be that the car you require can be found in the wide range of models we hold in stock; if so, you could become a Fiat owner in 15/20 days. For full information regarding delivery in Turin, Milan, Rome or Naples contact us or send us the coupon at the following address:

Fiat Tourist Delivery Centre
328 Corso Giulio Cesare, Torino, Italy, phone 200933

Please send me further information on Fiat tourist deliveries

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____

IHT

From New York, American Airlines now flies ten times daily to Los Angeles, six times daily to San Francisco, and flies the only daily non-stop service to San Diego.



Ask your Travel Agent

American means America.

American Airlines offices in Amsterdam, Beirut, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm and Zurich.

ROYAUME DU MAROC

OFFICE REGIONAL
DE MISE EN VALEUR AGRICOLE
DU SOUSS-MASSA

AGADIR

INTERNATIONAL OFFER NOTICE

N° 33/75/ORMS

The Administrative Board in charge of the agricultural development of the Souss-Massa region is soliciting international bids for the execution of a project consisting of clearing and uprooting argan-trees in the Souss plain, the area of Taroudant covering 4,900 hectares, and the opening of through-ways over 57 kms.

All bids should be submitted by September 5, 1975, at 12 noon, at the latest.

Tender files can be withdrawn at the headquarters of the Office Regional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa, Rue des Administrations Publiques, AGADIR, against remittance of a cheque or money-order of 500 Dirhams drawn in the name of the O.R.M.V.A.S.M.

Last-Ditch Effort to Save
The Home of Harold Lloyd

By Leslie Ward

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., July 23 (UPI)—On Sunday, in an elegant formal garden rimmed with olive trees and colorful blossoms, an auctioneer will point to someone, shout "Sold!" and thus one of the few remaining symbols of Hollywood's golden years will pass into the hands of the highest bidder.

Up for public sale, despite several attempts to "give it away" for use as a filmland museum, is the Harold Lloyd estate, a 44-

room Italian Renaissance villa perched atop a 15-acre wooded hill and surrounded by fountains, pools, gardens, and a host of recreational facilities built for a millionaire to entertain himself and his friends.

The bespectacled silent film comedian, who was one of the wealthiest actors of his time, lived at "Greenacres," his nickname for the estate, for more than 40 years before his death in 1971.

The estate, which cost an estimated \$2 million and took three years to build, became the playground for some of the famous names in movie history when it was completed in 1929.

The Guests

On weekends Rolfe Forges, Lancelotti and Packard carried such stars as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin up the narrow, winding road that leads from palm tree-lined Benedict Canyon Drive above to the mansion, obscured by heavy foliage.

Guests in those days would spend an afternoon swimming in Lloyd's Olympic-sized pool, or playing handball on indoor courts or tennis outside. At night, Lloyd and his wife Mildred Davis, the actor's onetime leading lady, would hold buffet suppers and staid dances and private screenings of the latest films.

The estate's features include a 100-foot-high waterfall, a canoeing course, 28 bathrooms, a wine cellar, a miniature thatched-roof Irish cottage playhouse, a 40-rank theater organ, a steam room, and a reservoir that irrigates the entire grounds. At one time, it had a nine-hole golf course.

The house and land only, without the furnishings or any of Lloyd's substantial art, film or hobby collections, will be sold to someone who can post the \$250,000 letter of credit to qualify as a bidder.

His Granddaughter

Now the mansion is empty and only imagined ghosts of celebrities roam the lavishly decorated rooms and grounds. One frequent visitor, however, is Suzanne Lloyd Guastl, Lloyd's granddaughter, who grew up here after her mother, Gloria Lloyd, was divorced.

Miss Guastl was brought up by Lloyd and still refers to him as "Daddy."

Recently Miss Guastl, who will be 23 next Monday, the day after the auction, led visitors on a nostalgic but hurried tour through her grandfather's palatial home. She was in a rush to leave for a



Harold Lloyd in "Why Worry?"

last-ditch fund-raising effort to try to save the estate.

She explained that if she could raise the \$500,000 needed to pay off the mortgage, then a few stars, led by Debbie Reynolds, had agreed to stage annual benefits to keep Greenacres open as a museum and film research center, as Lloyd, in his will, had hoped.

Property taxes on the mansion are about \$50,000 a year.

"If saved, it'll be the best birthday present in the world," Miss Guastl said.

Leading her guests through the 16-foot-high, damask-curtained entry, over a vast red terrazzo-tiled floor and down a hallway lined with Renaissance art and Roman columns, she entered the huge living room.

A Clash

Pointing to an elaborate, coffered ceiling of gold leaf, she explained how Lloyd's rich taste in art and preoccupation with dozens of hobbies sometimes clashed.

"Daddy was a stereo nut. At one time there were 40 speakers in here. If you'll look up you'll notice some shifts in the gold leaf. That's because Daddy would play the bass so loud that the room would vibrate and pieces of ceiling would fall off. It was kind of like raining gold."

Lloyd had numerous hobbies, among them photography (he

left the estate with 10,000 stereo albums and 600,000 slides), magic, bowling, painting, book-collecting and science.

Lloyd's favorite charity was the Shriner, and a portrait of him as Imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Noble of the Mystic Shrine stands in a corner of the room.

No Glasses

But an outsider would not recognize him from the picture since he is not wearing the horn-rimmed glasses that were his movie trademark. He had perfectly good vision off the set and often said he had no problem dodging autograph seekers since no one knew him on the streets.

Miss Guastl said she still hoped a miracle would occur at the last moment and that, in an ending straight from an old Lloyd cliffhanger film, the estate would be saved.

Miss Guastl's greatest fear, she said, is that a developer—and there are many reportedly interested in bidding on Greenacres—will tear down the house and cut up the land into smaller lots, which would be worth at least \$150,000 each.

If it must be sold she hopes a wealthy individual will keep the mansion to live in.

"I hear there's an Arab interest," she said.

Study Continuing

An International Team Finds
Lost Continent—Not Atlantis

MIAMI, July 23 (UPI)—Four years of studying fossils recovered thousands of feet beneath the Atlantic Ocean has led a team of international oceanographers to conclude they have found the remains of a sunken continent.

The discovery was revealed in a scientific paper published recently by the six-member group.

"It is not Atlantis," Cesare Emiliani, one of three University of Miami researchers who led the fact-finding expedition, said yesterday. He pointed out that the newly found land mass sank long before anyone could have inhabited the legendary continent of Atlantis.

The continent which the researchers claim to have discovered reportedly was sandwiched between South America and Africa some 70 million years ago. Millions of years later, the land began sinking into an east-west ocean fault between Central Africa and northern South America.

At the time this continent emerged, the Atlantic must have been only about as big as the Red Sea," said Jose Honnorez, of the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.

The Evidence

The group's conclusions were drawn from bits of fossilized crab excrement and pieces of ancient limestone collected during a 1971 trip to study the mid-Atlantic ridge.

"We knew what we had found was not usual, but we couldn't pinpoint it," Mr. Honnorez said. Continued study of the fossils, he added, led to two recent findings that support the group's contention.

Mr. Emiliani found that crystallized limestone samples contained not just seawater, but substantial amounts of rain-

water, providing evidence that the land at one time rested above the water's surface. Researchers identified tiny bits of fossilized material as the body wastes of a certain type of crab that existed on earth for only a relatively short period of time, providing a time reference.

Mr. Honnorez said that University of Miami oceanographers will continue to study the spot. Among those participating in the first expedition were scientists from France and Switzerland.

Private Museums
Are Raided by
Italian Police

MILAN, Italy, July 23 (AP)—Police have seized some 3,000 years of ancient statuary and painted vessels in private homes worth around 5 billion lire—\$3 million.

The collections, police said, were sequestered because their possessors failed to comply with the law making it mandatory to report to authorities all kinds of ancient pieces of art.

Police said that the art works were in showcases and shelves in three houses in Milan and near Milan. The houses looked like little museums and seemed better maintained than many public museums. The names of the owners were not released.

The private "museums" were discovered after months of investigations into reports of massive smuggling of relics from southern and central Italy to wealthy customers in the north.

Mantegna Work Found

BOLOGNA, July 23 (AP)—Police have recovered art works stolen a year ago in San Marino. One of them, a painting of the dead Christ attributed to Mantegna, was badly damaged. The works were found in a cottage 15 kilometers from Bologna.

Church Art Recovered

VERONA, Italy, July 23 (Reuters)—Paintings and religious objects worth about 300 million lire (about \$460,000) stolen from churches last year have been recovered in Verona, police said. Four men were arrested. The recovered items included 13 paintings, Armenian holy texts, silverware, bronze sculptures and jewels.

French Name Judge

To Study Prostitution

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—The French government has named Guy Pinot, chief judge of the appeals court in Orleans, to study the problems of prostitution.

Mr. Pinot, 55, said, "Prostitution is a very moving question. I have no intention of stopping it but to treat prostitutes as I treated minors in moral danger when I was a judge in children's court."

WAVELEY ROOT: Getting the Most Out of Cotton

COTTONSEED oil is not the only food derived from cotton. There is also cottonseed cake (the residue after the oil has been extracted from the seeds) and cottonseed meal, which is ground from it.

These are chiefly animal foods, but a small proportion of the meal is used to make starch-free flour for dieting humans. Palatable honey is manufactured by bees on cotton plantations.

The only other use of cotton for food seems to have been that reported by Bernal Diaz in his account of Cortes's conquest of Mexico, in which he says that on fast days Aztec priests ate not only cottonseed, but also the pith of the plant, an improvement on their habitual food—human flesh.

Cloth

Cotton was being used to make cloth long before it was realized that its seeds had food value. The oldest known reference to it appears in the Rig Veda, dating from at least 1500 BC, and the oldest cotton yarn which has been found was discovered in the Indus valley.

Pliny wrote of cotton, but not of the oil. He called it arbor lenigera, a wool-bearing tree; several European languages today have words for cotton which mean "tree wool." Pliny also referred to cotton from Bahrain as

gossypium, thus giving the name for the cotton genus, Gossypium. Its popular name comes from Arabic qutun, as do the names of many other ancient items of commerce imported from the East by those indefatigable merchants.

The production of cottonseed oil in commercially important quantities is less than a century old. An earlier start might have been expected if only because of the lavishness with which the plant produces seed—weight for weight, about twice as much seed as fiber (but the seed is worth only 17 per cent as much). And it had been realized early that cottonseed might have food value.

In 1768 a Pennsylvanian named Bodo Otto presented a sample of cottonseed oil to the American Philosophical Society, which was not impressed.

Cottonseed oil had to wait for machinery sophisticated enough to remove the seed from the fibers, the oil from the seeds, and to refine and purify the oil. The cotton gin, invented in 1794, was not enough. In the next 30 years a number of cottonseed oil factories were set up near cotton plantations, but all of them went bankrupt.

Improved Machinery

Not until the middle of the century did improvements in machinery start the cottonseed oil industry slowly on its way. By 1930, 80 per cent of the seed was being processed. Today none of it is wasted.

Completely refined cottonseed oil is one of the principal edible oils of international trade. The world production of cottonseed oil is counted in tens of millions of tons, and of its oil in billions of pounds. Its principal exports are the United States, India, China, Mexico, Egypt and Brazil, which among them provide about half of the supply to the world market.

Music in Paris Museums

A series of musical events in Paris museums are taking place as part of this year's Festival d'Automne. The Musée Guimet (6 Place d'Iena, Paris 16) is offering a series of filmed musical events including a movie of Gian-Carlo Menotti's "Help, Help, the Gobelins," in the production directed by Rolf Liebermann which features singers from the Hamburg Opera; a film of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" as adapted by Walter Felsenstein, featuring singers, chorus and orchestra from the East Berlin Opera. At the Palais de Chaillot (Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16), are a series of chamber music performances every Monday. There are concerts each Thursday at the Musée de Cluny in the Roman baths. A highlight of the season will be a concert Sept. 21 in the royal chapel at the Chateau de Versailles with David Willcocks directing the Bach Choir of London. Details are available from the Festival Festival, 5 Avenue des Ternes, 75017 Paris.

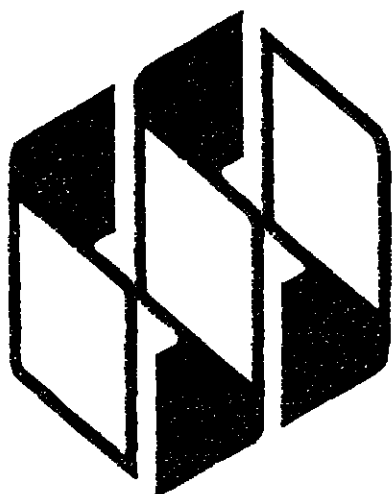
Let (the United States alone nearly one third). Now some of the new African states are entering the market—cottonseed is, for instance, the fifth most important export of Cameroon. Refined cottonseed oil is divided in nearly equal proportions among three main uses: shortening; margarine; and such table products as salad (and cooking) oil, salad dressing and mayonnaise.

Gastronomically, the position of cottonseed oil is a little more dubious. The only country outside the cotton or poverty belts which seems to regard it as a gourmet item is Japan. There it is used in tempura cooking (deep frying of battered foodstuffs, like shrimp). Tempura cooks have a habit of devising their own particular blends of oil, and a good many of them include cottonseed oil.

In France, however, the gourmet country par excellence, housewives are hardly aware of the existence of cottonseed oil. One excellent French dictionary defines it as "an industrial oil." "Larousse Gastronomique" admits grudgingly that it has been "used as food since it has become possible to whiten and purify it," but it does not appear as a salad oil in France. It is sometimes used to conserve other foods, for instance fish, but the French do not even put it in margarine. When they import margarine containing cottonseed oil, they refer to it disdainfully as *sauteuse americain*—American lard.

© Waverley Root

this is the Samia



- the original and still the most complete clothing trade Exhibition
- two separate events, one for men's and one for women's wear
- 20 years of success! The figures? 3052 exhibitors and 485.000 buyer visits from Italy and abroad
- comprehensive, flexible service to provide up to date and precise trend-indicators on all aspects of the market

Him and his clothes*
at the 42nd Samia
Spring-Summer 1976

Turin, 30th August - 2nd September 1975
Palazzo del Lavoro

Her and her clothes
at the 43rd Samia
Spring-Summer 1976

Turin, 4th - 7th October 1975
Palazzo del Lavoro

* This Fair includes "Children's corner" for the latest in children's wear

For information and travel facilities

Samia Salone Mercato Internazionale dell'Abbigliamento
10135 Torino-C.so Traiano 84-Tel. 612.612-Teleg.: Samiato

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach
Beverly Hills - Paris

EXHIBITION

festival

of art

EUROPEAN MASTERS

Impressionists,
post-impressionists,
moderns and
contemporaries

JULY-AUGUST

PARIS

2, avenue matignon
Tel. 225.70.74

Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

and
Hôtel George V

31, avenue George V
Tel. 723.54.00

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 a.m. - 9 p.m.

MONTE CARLO

23, bd des Moulins
In collaboration with
Galerie des Arts
Contemporaines

Mon. thru Sat. - Tel. 50.60.50
10 - 12.30 a.m. - 15.30 - 19 a.m.

What has Sheraton done for you lately?

ISTANBUL

OPENING AUGUST 1st.

The new Istanbul-Sheraton is in Taksim Park, right in the heart of this exciting city...with glorious views of the Bosphorus, Marmara, and the Golden Horn. There's an outdoor pool, fine restaurants featuring Turkish and international specialties, plus the Sultan Night Club with dancing and entertainment...all in Turkey's largest hotel.

SHERATON

For reservations at the Istanbul-Sheraton - or at any Sheraton

anywhere - call:

Amsterdam (02503) 3115 London (01) 636-6411

Brussels 219.34.00 Paris 260.35.11

Frankfurt 29.52.91 Milan 65.00.47

Or have your travel agent call.

Istanbul-Sheraton Hotel

SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS WORLDWIDE
TAKSIM PARK, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

**West German
Trade Gains
Cut Modestly****Surplus Last Month
Second Smallest in '75**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 23 (AP)—West Germany's trade surplus in June was 3,092 billion deutsche marks, pushing the surplus for the first six months of this year to 19,701 billion DM, the federal statistics office announced here today.

The June surplus was down slightly from the 3,253 billion DM recorded in May but well above the surplus of 2,522 billion DM in June 1974, when the six-month surplus reached 25,277 billion DM.

In a first reaction to the announcement, apparently registering the dealers' surprise at the higher than expected surplus, the dollar dipped slightly in trading on the Frankfurt foreign currency market to 2.53 DM from the midday fixing price of 2.5341 DM.

But the dollar quickly recovered, closing at 2.5315, up from 2.51 yesterday.

June exports rose to 15.55 billion DM from 15.1 billion DM in May and from 15.86 billion DM in June 1974. Imports rose to 12.45 billion DM from 14.297 billion DM in May and from 14.341 billion DM a year ago.

Six-month exports declined to 106,424 billion DM from 111,872 billion DM in the like 1974 period. Imports rose to 88,773 billion DM from 86,602 billion DM.

The current account—including "visible" merchandise trade and "invisible" such as tourist spending and freight costs—showed a preliminary surplus of 700 million DM for June, up from a revised surplus of 500 million DM in May and up from a surplus of 438 million DM in June 1974.

The six-month current accounts produced a preliminary surplus of 7.9 billion DM, down from 12.01 billion DM in the like period a year ago.

Both export and import totals in June were the second highest in the year after April, when exports amounted to 19,693 billion DM and imports were 16,883 billion DM. The June surplus, however, was the second lowest of the year, after April's 2.81 billion DM.

The government expects a 1975 trade surplus of 46 billion DM, down from the record posted in 1974 of 50.8 billion DM.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Courtaulds Sees Drop in Profits**

Courtaulds Ltd.'s first-half results will show a "major" decline from the figure for any recent period, Lord Kearton, outgoing chairman, reports. However, the U.K. fibers and textiles firm will show a profit in the first half despite the decline, he says. The second half should be better than the first, and fiscal 1976 should show further improvement, he forecast. Lord Kearton, who will be succeeded by Sir Arthur Knight, says Courtaulds has £100 million in cash resources and substantial unused facilities with the clearing banks. The company also has rollover standby loan arrangements totaling £30 million.

AGIP Finds Gas in Ionian Sea

AGIP, Italy's state-owned oil research group, has found an off-shore natural gas field in the Ionian Sea, two kilometers from the southern Italian coast. The company says that gas traces were found at a depth of 1,700 meters. Estimates of the possible output of the new field were not immediately possible. The new field is 10 kilometers south of three other natural gas off-shore fields recently discovered by AGIP.

Says Competition Would Aid Airlines**CAB Staff Report Urges Less Regulation**

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—A special staff report of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) released yesterday recommends that the government promote competition among the airlines

by ending regulation of fares, and control of the entry and exit of companies into and out of the industry.

"The present system of regulation causes higher than necessary

costs and prices, which in turn suppress demand," the report said. "The undesirable effects outweigh the benefits of such regulation."

The report supports the position of consumer advocates and some members of Congress that competitive pricing and scheduling would help the airline industry, not harm it.

The industry itself may not support the report. Most airlines have praised CAB regulations that set fares and sharply restrict competition among carriers.

The CAB commissioners have not taken a public stand on deregulation, but implementation of the staff recommendations would shake most of the board's functions.

"The industry is naturally competitive, not monopolistic," the report said. "In the absence of economic regulation, it is clear that monopoly abuses would not occur. Real improvement in economic efficiency can come only if protective regulation is eliminated or materially reduced."

The report by special CAB adviser Roy Pulver and key CAB employees urged the board to press for legislation to increase competition among airlines within the next three to five years.

Chartered airlines that can prove "financial fitness" should be permitted to enter into scheduled operations, and cargo carriers should be able to bid competitively for business, the report said.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

Competition would be enhanced by setting a ceiling on passenger fares that permits carriers to bid lower if they choose, according to the report.

The report recommended that other regulations covering the safety of operations be maintained or strengthened.

**Inflation Fear
Fuels Setback
On Big Board****Dow Index Off 10.09,
Volume Little Changed**

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—The threat that inflation will resume its spiral as the economy recovers drove prices down sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.09 to 836.87. Volume totaled 20.15 million shares compared with 20.26 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market showed the effect of yesterday's report of a jump in consumer prices and of a continuing rise in interest rates.

Fed Tightens Rates
Federal Reserve money-market activity today confirmed that the Fed had again raised its target rate on key federal funds, analysts said.

Semiconductor shares were among the hardest hit issues. Heavily traded National Semiconductor fell 3 5/8 to 39 1/2.

Fairchild Camera dropped 1 3/4 to 52 7/8. Texas Instruments was down 2 7/8 to 109 1/4, and Motorola lost 5 1/2 to 50.

Xerox lost 3 3/8 to 60 1/2. Earlier in the week it reported lower second-quarter earnings after discontinuing its computer operations and taking an \$84-million loss.

Marion Laboratories rose 1 3/4 to 19 1/4. It raised the quarterly dividend and said it received government approval to market "Disitran," an anti-spasmodic drug for relief of bladder disorders.

Pan American World Airways gained 1 1/4 to 40. It reported a profit for the second quarter against a loss for the year-ago period and said a possible merger with American Airlines is still under study. It acknowledged merger talks with Eastern have been discontinued.

Amex Stocks Lower
Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The index fell 1.54 to 82.41.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.07 to 89.74. In the money market Treasury bill prices turned higher.

The half-year bill was quoted four basis points lower in yield and the one-year bill was steady. Federal funds pushed higher on the final day of the bank statement week despite a mid-session intervention by the Fed to provide reserves.

After markets closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it will sell a total of \$5.8 billion of notes and bonds next week to refund \$4.8 billion of maturing debt—raising \$1 billion of new cash.

An official said the Treasury will need to raise \$8 billion of new money between now and the low point in its cash balances during September. About half this total is likely to be raised in early September.

The official added that the Treasury will need to raise another \$9 billion of new cash between the September low point and the end of October.

In Chicago, grain and soybean futures prices tumbled as rain fell in parts of the Midwest and forecasts for more moisture renewed the prospect of bumper grain and bean crops.

The price rise this year for beef should be less than last year, the commission said, but pork prices should rise considerably because of reduced availability.

Egg prices are due to go up in the second half of 1975. Poultry prices are currently rising but it is possible, the commission said, that increased poultry production next year will drive prices down.

The commission, speaking as usual from the farmers' viewpoint, calls this an "unfavorable consequence on the price level."

4 Convicted of Fraud
In First Liberty Fund
MIAMI, July 23 (UPI).—Four men were convicted yesterday of conspiracy and fraud for swindling 600 investors—mostly in West Germany—out of at least \$1.8 million in a phony international mutual fund, First Liberty Fund.

Found guilty of conspiracy and fraud were Miles Dearden sr. and his son Miles Jr., Leonard Nimolovic and Alex Goldstein.

Spending Falls in U.K.
LONDON, July 23 (AP-DJ).—The volume of consumer spending in Britain dropped about 1.2 per cent, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter following a decline of less than 0.5 per cent in the first quarter, estimates of the central statistical office show.

Russians to Halt U.S. Grain Deals

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union, which bought an estimated \$1.3 billion worth of U.S. grain in the past week, has temporarily halted its grain purchases while officials here reassess its need and the outlook for production in the United States, a senior Agriculture Department official said here today.

He indicated that the department will probably raise its estimate of expected Soviet purchases while revising downward its forecast of Russian grain production due to weather reports.

Mr. Bell said negotiations for further sales to the Russians of U.S. grain and wheat have been halted for the present.

"I think the Soviet Union's buying has stopped for the present time, but I believe there will be more buying after they have time to assess their crop," he said.

The department, he said, would like to do some assessing of its own and is not anxious for any further sales to the Russians for at least a month to six weeks. The new estimate of U.S. grain stocks is due out this week and the outlook for the corn crop is due Aug. 11.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Buttz said today that reports of rain in parts of the corn belt this week have eased his concern about prospects for that crop.

He repeated a prediction that

the sales to the Soviet Union would have no more than "minimal" impact on U.S. food prices.

However, in Miami, representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association voted today to refuse to load U.S. and Canadian grain on ships destined for the Soviet Union, Canadian and U.S. dock workers on the East and Gulf Coasts voted unanimously that the ban would be lifted "if the interests of the American public are adequately protected."

**Big Spurt Seen
In U.S. Prices**

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP-DJ).—Wholesale prices this month are likely to rise sharply due to the big increase in farm prices, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

He told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the July figures—to be released early next month—might suggest a "bursting of inflation." But such an interpretation would be "deceptive," he insisted.

He noted that grain prices seem to be leveling out following their recent sharp rise, adding that the same is true for the price of vegetables.

Mr. Greenspan said he believes the U.S. economic recovery is "ahead of schedule" and "scarcely what you would call anemic."

Sales by major U.S. exporters to the Soviet Union now stand at 9.8 million metric tons—4.3 million tons of wheat, 4.5 million tons of corn and 1.1 million tons of barley. Another 200,000 tons of corn and 200,000 tons of wheat left over from last year's sales bring to 10.2 million tons the total U.S. grain shipments committed to the Soviet Union, Mr. Bell said.

The Russians have also purchased 2 million tons of grain in Canada and 750,000 tons in Australia.

Drift to Dependence on Cartel Seen**World Bank to Seek Rise in OPEC Role**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—World Bank president Robert McNamara plans to propose that the bank's capital subscriptions and the voting power of the oil cartel in the bank be tripled, from five to 15 per cent. The Washington Post has learned.

This would give the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) a larger voice in the World Bank than it has in the bank's sister organization, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has agreed to double OPEC's quotas, from five to 10 per cent, in recognition of its growing economic status.

Some officials within the bank see Mr. McNamara's drive to give OPEC a bigger voice as evidence of a drift to dependence on the oil cartel.

"Tilt Toward the Arabs"
The bank is becoming more and more influenced by OPEC," said a non-American source. "We are seeing a tilt toward the Arabs."

Member countries of OPEC are Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

Critics of the bank, including high-placed U.S. government officials, say that Mr. McNamara has minimized the effect of high oil prices on developing countries in order to stay in OPEC's good graces, and thus assure that the bank can borrow capital from them.

In 1974 the bank tapped the newly-wealthy oil countries for about \$2.2 billion, or 64 per cent of total borrowings of \$3.5 billion.

According to an official bank source, the 20-man board of executive directors will be expanded next year to at least 21, if it approves Mr. McNamara's proposal to provide an OPEC "seat." At present, OPEC countries are represented through directors speaking for Asia and African countries.

Latin American and African nations have expressed concern over the possibility of losing a seat to accommodate OPEC; the enlargement of the board would avoid that.

High-level U.S. sources say they will go along with the proposal only if the OPEC countries make equal contributions to the bank's "soft-loan" operation, the International Development Association.

"The OPEC countries see McNamara as too eager to get their capital in the bank and to borrow their money on regular market terms," a U.S. official complained. "As a result they can say: 'See how much we've loaned to the World Bank—we don't have to make any soft loans.'"

"Soft" loans are those made at a lower-than-normal rate of interest. U.S. officials say that the wealthier Arab nations, notably Saudi Arabia, should be making more soft loans.

Bank officials say that larger capital subscriptions to the bank should be distinguished from quotas in the IMF. The latter, they say, give a country access to IMF resources whereas increased contributions to the bank mean that the countries have to put up more money and have no automatic borrowing rights.

Under Mr. McNamara's proposal, OPEC contributions would rise from \$1.35 billion out of an existing total bank capital of \$30.9 billion, to \$3.5 billion out of \$40.9 billion.

Mr. McNamara was asked to comment on the suggestion that

the bank was being unduly influenced by OPEC, in a series of questions submitted to him, at his suggestion, for on-the-record comment. He did not respond to that or any other question submitted.

In the realignment of voting power to adjust to the greater OPEC total, the U.S. percentage would drop from 22.6 to 20.7 per cent, and the non-oil-producing, less-developed countries' share would drop from 30.8 to 27.5 per cent.

U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve officials have been among the most open in criticizing the high OPEC price for oil, which the bank—under Mr. McNamara—has decided not to oppose or combat.

Critics of his policy claim that the bank is showing pro-OPEC bias.

Special Privileges
Among special privileges accorded some OPEC countries is a system whereby they receive loans even though their per capita wealth would disqualify them under bank rules in order to provide them with the technical assistance that goes with the loans. In exchange, such countries make balancing loans back to the bank. Such a system has been worked out for Iran.

Asked why such countries do not buy the technical services, a bank official said that Saudi Arabia does. He defended loans such as those to Iran as "sane and sensible."

"We have to make allowances for a new kind of animal," he said. "There is now an undeveloped country with a lot of money."

"Lots of friendly things are being said about the OPEC countries," a defender of Mr. McNamara admits, "but it's normal."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 10, 1975

\$50,000,000

Carville Properties, Inc.

\$42,500,000 Secured Notes Due 1990

\$7,500,000 Subordinated Secured Notes Due 1990

Interest and principal payments on the Notes will be funded through lease rental payments guaranteed by

American Petrofina, Incorporated

The undersigned arranged the placement of the above Notes with institutional investors.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

FCE Quotations				
July 24, 1975	1975	1974	1973	1972
DJIA	836.87	844.00	844.00	844.00
FTSE	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00
TKD	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00
TKD	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets				
July 23, 1975	Open	Close	N.C.	
London	164.25	164.25	164.25	
Paris (12.5 kilo)	169.10	171.50	171.50	
U.S. dollars per ounce				
Interim Gold Indexed Series "B"				
Value expressed in U.S. dollars				

Weekly net asset value				
on July 21, 1975				
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.	U.S. \$30.45			
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.	U.S. \$22.21			
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange				
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam				

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. P/E 100s. High Low Last				-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. P/E 100s. High Low Last					
-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. P/E 100s. High Low Last				-1975- Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. P/E 100s. High Low Last					
401	41	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	41	41	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
402	42	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	42	42	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
403	43	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	43	43	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
404	44	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	44	44	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
405	45	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	45	45	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
406	46	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	46	46	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
407	47	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	47	47	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
408	48	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	48	48	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
409	49	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	49	49	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
410	50	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	50	50	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
411	51	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	51	51	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
412	52	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	52	52	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
413	53	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	53	53	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
414	54	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	54	54	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
415	55	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	55	55	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
416	56	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	56	56	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
417	57	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	57	57	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
418	58	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	58	58	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
419	59	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	59	59	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
420	60	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	60	60	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
421	61	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	61	61	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
422	62	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	62	62	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
423	63	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	63	63	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
424	64	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	64	64	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
425	65	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	65	65	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
426	66	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	66	66	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
427	67	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	67	67	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
428	68	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	68	68	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
429	69	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	69	69	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
430	70	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	70	70	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
431	71	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	71	71	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
432	72	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	72	72	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
433	73	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	73	73	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
434	74	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	74	74	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
435	75	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	75	75	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
436	76	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	76	76	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
437	77	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	77	77	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
438	78	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	78	78	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
439	79	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	79	79	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
440	80	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	80	80	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
441	81	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	81	81	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
442	82	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	82	82	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
443	83	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	83	83	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
444	84	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	84	84	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
445	85	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	85	85	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
446	86	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	86	86	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
447	87	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	87	87	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
448	88	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	88	88	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
449	89	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	89	89	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
450	90	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	90	90	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
451	91	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	91	91	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
452	92	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	92	92	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
453	93	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	93	93	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
454	94	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	94	94	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
455	95	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	95	95	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
456	96	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	96	96	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
457	97	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	97	97	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
458	98	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	98	98	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
459	99	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	99	99	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799
460	100	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799	100	100	Abblab 1.44	18	308	779	799

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

July 1975

\$300,000,000

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

8½% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE JULY 1, 2005

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Lehman Brothers

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Salomon Brothers

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jen

Drexel Burnham & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill Noyes

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder Peabody & Co

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co

Loeb Rhoades & Co. **P**

Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Reynolds Securities Inc

Smith, Power & Co.

Workman Barber Bookman Inc.

Wentheim & Co., Inc.

NY 94-1189

3-2-12

11/11/1999

incorporated

[illegible][illegible]


سید احمد علی

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

SPR	40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
40	41	Porte	PL5.48	2100	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82																			

[illegible]

\$999.00

\$30,000,000
 **Imasco Limited**

10 $\frac{7}{8}$ % Sinking Fund Debentures Series B

10%% Sinking Fund Debentures Series B
(unsecured)

To be dated August 1, 1975 To mature August 1, 1995

Price: 100

The offering is made by the prospectus only, copies of which may be obtained from such of the undersigned and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities.

Caterpillar Inc.

[illegible]

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Wood Gundy Limited	Richardson Securities of Canada
Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited	Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited	Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited	Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited	Burns Bros. and Denton Limited
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Fry Mills Spence Limited	Midland Doherty Limited
Cochran Murray & Wisener Limited	Crang & Ostiguy Inc.	Odium Brown & T. B. Read Ltd.
Pemberton Securities Limited	Geoffrion, Robert & Gagné Ltd.	René T. Leclerc Inc.

Bell, Gouinlock & Company, **Mead & Co. Limited** **Tassé & Associés,**

Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited	Mead & Co. Limited	Tassé & Associés, Léves
Bongard, Leslie & Co. Ltd.	Gendron, Norris & Osler Inc.	C. J. Hodgson, Richardson Inc.
Cornell, Macgillivray Limited	Houston, Willoughby and Company Limited	Grenier, Ruel & Cie Inc.
Scotia Bond Company Limited	Molson, Rousseau & Co. Limited	Brault, Guy, O'Brien Inc.
	Casgrain & Company Limited	

مكة المكرمة

[illegible]

present activities include Composer-in-Residence and Southern Musician in Residence, as well as a variety of commitments to other promoting organizations in the region. The Music Officer may also have responsibility for the Association's work in the field of dance. Salary will be on a scale ranging from \$3,66 to \$4,095.

U.S. Girl Surprises East Germans

CALI, Colombia, July 23 (UPI)—The United States gained two gold and three silver medals last night in the opening swimming races of the second world championships—and struck deep into the pride of East Germany's mighty girls.

The Americans also pocketed a bronze during the five finals which produced a triumph for Britain's men, and one each for the East German men and women.

The British, aiming to finish third here behind the two swimming juggernauts, harvested a gold and two bronze medals, smashing national and Commonwealth records on the way.

But the race of the night was between two 17-year-old girls, Ulrike Tauber of East Germany and Kathy Heddy of the United States.

Tauber, defending her title and also the world record-holder in the 200-meter individual medley, swam more than two seconds ahead of her American rival in the first 100 metres.

But Heddy powered back into the race and won it in the last 50 meters, clocking 2 minutes, 18.80 seconds. East German Angela Franke was third and American Shirley Babashoff fourth.

Earlier in the week, the American had said that winning the first women's race would be a psychological stimulus for her team.

After yesterday's upset, she said, "I knew I could beat the East Germans. It was no upset for me. I just put my head down and swam."

But the East German swimmers, who picked up two golds and one silver and bronze, came back strongly in the women's 400-meters medley relay race.

The team, which included stars Ulrike Richter, and Kornelia Ender clocked 4:14.74, nearly six seconds faster than the second-placed U.S. team which was anchored by Babashoff.

The men's 200-meter freestyle went to favorites Tim Shaw and Bruce Furniss of the United States, and East Germany's world record-holder Roland Matthes easily won the 100-meters backstroke.

For Britain, it was a night of joyful surprise. David Wilkie picked up a gold in a race where he was not favored—the 100-meter breaststroke. The 21-year-old Aberdeen swimmer was ranked eighth in the 200 meters and in the 200-meter individual medley, where he holds the world record.

Another Briton, David Leigh, was third, behind Nobutaka Taguchi of Japan. The winning time was 1:40.26.

The American breaststroke, strong in the morning sessions, faded in the final as Rick Colella finished fourth and Rick Hofstetter next to last in the eight-man race.

In the backstroke sprint, coaching and player levels. Take, for example, Mike Martin, Ernie Wheelwright and Richmond Flowers.

Martin, for years an executive assistant with the Jets and the son of one of the club's owners, Townsend Martin, is now assistant to Chris Hemminger, the league president. Martin is in charge of football operations, which means he runs the headquarters.

Others in management are Bob Broadhead, former Cleveland Browns' treasurer and Buffalo Bills' quarterback, who is now president of the Portland, Ore., and Denver, Colo., teams of the late New York Stars and now with the Chicago Winds.

Wheelwright, a decade ago the Giants' punishing fullback, is an assistant coach with the Southern California Sun, as is a one-time teammate, Dick Pesonen, with San Antonio, Jerry Grant, long-time Jet linebacker, also wound up as an assistant with the Winds.

The WFL is full of former NFL players below the superstar level and one is Richmond Flowers, the former Giant safetyman. The first to jump to the new league, he finds himself playing for the Shreveport Steamers.

Because it failed to obtain a national television contract, the WFL will try to survive on gate receipts as games are to be played on Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons, the latter in competition with the NFL.

Compared to last year's strike

turnout, the National League is now serene. While negotiation and litigation continue between the management council and the players' association, the athletes are passive. About one-fifth have dropped out of the association, and the loss of dues income has hurt this group.

The goal of management will be to restore the preseason schedule to its former capacity of two years ago. Because of the player strike and resulting uncertainty last summer, the exhibition-game attendance fell to 2.8 million, or 1.4 million less than in 1972.

That was the heart of the \$6.6-million drop in overall tickets sales and why eight of the 26 teams lost money, according to the management council's figures.

Some African athletes such as quarter-miler Julius Sang, half-milers Robert Ouko and John Kipruiat, distance runners John Ngeno and Mike Bolt from Kenya, sprinter Alice Annun and long-jumper Josh Owusu from Ghana and Charleton Elhailen from Nigeria, among others, have been trained at American colleges. They often go home to teach.

But there are athletes like 400-meter runner Steve Chephwony, a rising star, and high-hurdler Fatwell Kimaiyo. They have no coaches, no track and no one to train with. Kimaiyo seldom even has hurdles to train with. Nevertheless, he is the African high-hurdle record holder with a time of 1:34 for the 110-meter event. Chephwony has run 45.2 for the 400 meters.

Kimaiyo, 37, did not start running the high hurdles until 1972. He was an intermediate hurdler but when he found that only two men would go to a big international meet in each event and that he was No. 3, he switched to the highs.

Kimaiyo is a policeman who runs three miles in the morning and six in the evening. He also does some 150-meter and 60-meter dashes for speed work. He doesn't lift weights because he doesn't have weights.

"I know I am making a mistake when I hit the hurdle," he said. "If I don't hit the hurdle, I'm not making mistake. Sometimes I get my steps mixed up. Still, I am the best in Africa."

Kimaiyo ran 13.8 and finished second in the Durban meet. He says he has no one to coach him.

"I train alone," said Chephwony, second in the 400 meters in 43.9. "I don't have a coach, either."

Chephwony, 21, is one of Africa's young hopes. He wanted to be a hurdler because of the fame of Akili-Bus, "but it was impossible to get hurdles," he said. "So I ran 400 meters."

"I never knew anything about running," said Chephwony, who is in the Kenyan army. "In PE (physical education) at school, I found that you had to run something. And I found that I liked it. I didn't get started until two years ago, but my aim now is to get to Olympics."

"I really don't need a coach, anyway," he added. "Four-hundred is an easy event. I know what I have to do."



Tim Shaw, left, and fellow American Bruce Furniss receive congratulations after one-two finish in freestyle....

Americans John Murphy and Mel Nash set the fastest times in the morning heats, but defending and Olympic champion Roland Matthes was not to be denied the gold in his specialty.

"Matthes didn't look too good in the morning, but we knew we had to wait to see him at night," U.S. men's coach Ron Ballatori said. "If he's here, he's here to swim."

Matthes, 25, finished first in the not particularly fast time of 58.16, his world record standing at 56.30, while Murphy, 21, took the silver and Nash, 20, the bronze medal.

The intense rivalry between two Long Beach Swim Club members, 17-year-old high schooler Tim Shaw and his friend Bruce Furniss, 18, produced American gold and silver medals in the 200 meter freestyle.

"The man I fear most is Steve, my own teammate," Shaw said before the race. Furniss is the world record-holder in the event and last night looked as if he would once again beat his younger rival.

But Shaw overtook him on the last lap, posting a time of 1:51.04 compared to Furniss's 1:51.72.

On today's program are the women's 200-meter freestyle, the men's 400-meter individual medley, the women's 100-meter backstroke, Women's 100-meter breaststroke and men's 400-meter freestyle relay.

The Americans yesterday also picked up a gold medal thanks to a clutch performance by Phil Boggs in the men's springboard diving championships.

Women's 200-meter freestyle
1. Tim Shaw, U.S., 1:51.04; 2. Bruce Furniss, U.S., 1:51.72; 3. Brian Breyer, Britain, 1:53.56; 4. Andrei Krylov, U.S.S.R., 1:54.23; 5. Peter Noe, U.S.S.R., 1:54.51; 6. Walter Dorsch, U.S.S.R., 1:55.07; 7. Jorge Delgado, Ecuador, 1:55.21; 8. Graham Winsted, Australia, 1:56.22.

Men's 100-meter backstroke
1. Roland Matthes, G.D.R., 58.16; 2. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 3. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 4. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 5. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 6. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 7. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 8. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 9. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

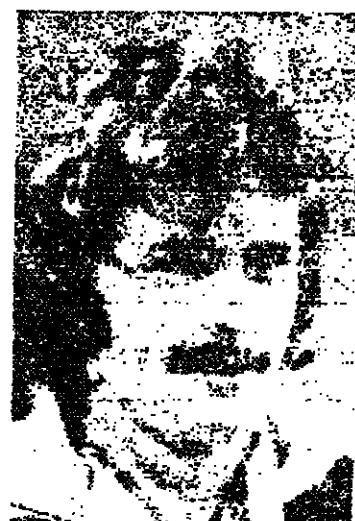
Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke
1. David Wilkie, Britain, 1:00.32; 2. Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan, 1:01.04; 3. David Leigh, Britain, 1:03.32; 4. Rick Colella, U.S., 1:03.56; 5. Nikolay Panin, U.S.S.R., 1:03.71; 6. Mark Trenchell, Australia, 1:05.78; 7. Rick Hofstetter, U.S., 1:05.93; 8. Bernard Comber, France, 1:06.88.



...while Briton David Wilkie poses after his victory.

Boggs, the defending world champion, had the best dive of the day on his 11th and final jump to win the gold medal over Klaus DiBiasi of Italy. Boggs finished with 597.12 points; DiBiasi had 588.21 and Vlastislav Strahok of the Soviet Union won the bronze with 577.79. American Tim Moore rallied but couldn't crash the medal ceremony, ending up fourth with 550.60 points.

"Phil was real tough," said Micki King, Olympic diving champion and Boggs' coach at the Air Force Academy, where both are officers. "He really came through. He's the guy to beat in Montreal."

Doping Scandal
CALI, Colombia, July 23 (UPI)—The swimming championships were hit by a doping scandal today when organizers suspended the water polo tournament while urine samples of a Yugoslav player were tested for illegal drugs.

Sources said an anti-doping test on Ratko Rudic, a top Yugoslav player, proved positive after a Monday game between Yugoslavia and West Germany, won by the Yugoslavs, 9-7.

A second urine sample was taken from Rudic yesterday and the results of that test were expected later today. If the second test also proves positive, the Yugoslavs will be made losers of the game against West Germany by a score of 5-0 and disqualified from the final round.

The place of Yugoslavia, bronze medal winners at the championship in Belgrade two years ago, in the final round would be taken by the West Germans, and the change would play havoc with the schedules and several make-up games would be necessary.

In elimination heats today for five swimming events later tonight, a second-string American relay team in the men's 4 x 100 meter freestyle qualified for the finals with the second best time of 3:34.32. The West Germans had the best time.

Women's 200-meter freestyle
1. Kathy Reddy, U.S., 2:19.88; 2. Ulrike Tauber, G.D.R., 2:20.40; 3. Angela Franke, G.D.R., 2:20.81; 4. Shirley Babashoff, U.S., 2:21.32; 5. Becky Smith, Canada, 2:22.85; 6. Judy Bunting, Australia, 2:24.88; 7. Anne Adams, Britain, 2:25.80; 8. Susan Hunter, New Zealand, 2:27.25.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Joann Baker, Wendy Quirk, Jill Quirk, 1:15.83; 5. West Germany (Annelika) Griseir, Gaby Kamp, Gudrun Beckmann, Jutta Weier, 1:16.01; 6. Soviet Union (Nadia) Starostina, Lyuba Kobozova, 1:16.23; 7. Sweden (Gunilla) Lundberg, Jascelle Peterson, 1:16.45; 8. Australia (Lynne) Smith, 1:16.58; 9. France (Sylvie) Le Noach, Annick de Saligny, Annette Pitre, Gylaine Burgard, 1:16.84.

Women's 100-meter breaststroke
1. E. Germany (Tina) Reuter, Anke Hanneberg, Rosemarie Köster, Kornelia Ender, 1:14.74; 2. United States (Shirley) Babashoff, Camille Wright, Shirley Babashoff, 1:15.07; 3. The Netherlands (Paula) Van Bijk, Wilma Mulder, Jose Danon, Gaila Brighenti, 1:15.41; 4. Canada (Nancy) Garlick, Jo

